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Established 1887

After 7-Month Conflict

Giscard-Chirac Truce Is Seen to Win Elections in '78

Hoagland

PARIS, May 5 (AP)—Giscard-Chirac and President Giscard d'Estaing are seen to win the 1978 elections, according to the truce between the two men.

Chancellor 3 Years

Erhard Is Dead at 80, in Economic Recovery

From Wire Dispatches

3.—Ludwig Erhard, 80, who was responsible for West Germany's economic recovery after World War II and served as the country's second chancellor, died today of a heart attack.



Ludwig Erhard

Erhard had been in ill health for some time, but he died suddenly at his home in Munich.

Erhard was a member of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and served as Chancellor from 1963 to 1966.

He was known for his role in the economic miracle of West Germany, which transformed the country from a war-torn nation into a major industrial power.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre, whom Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had been trying to build as the coalition's political leader, will reportedly devote himself almost exclusively to economic policy if the truce is firmly agreed upon at a luncheon between Mr. Barre and Mr. Chirac tomorrow.

Mr. Chirac's re-emergence as the top political strategist within the coalition would give a much sharper anti-Communist tone to the March elections. He favors direct confrontation with the united front formed by the Socialist and Communist parties.

Mr. Chirac publicly broke with the President and quit as prime minister last August, in part because Mr. Giscard d'Estaing did not favor confrontation politics. He directly challenged and humiliated the President's small-Republican-Independent party by reorganizing the Gaullists and winning the race for mayor of Paris in March.

Public Ratings

The President has been pushing Mr. Barre as a political counterweight to Mr. Chirac and to the left. The Prime Minister, who stresses that he is a technocrat and not a party politician, has won high positive ratings in public opinion polls. But his increasingly shrill denunciations of labor unions and his open involvement in political maneuvering on behalf of the President has begun to depress those ratings and his prestige suffered enormously last week when he demanded that the Gaullists support his economic program or accept the responsibility for voting him out of office.

The Gaullist deputies stunned Mr. Barre by holding a caucus and making it clear that they were prepared to abstain and let the left vote down his government. Mr. Chirac intervened at the last moment and, according to the Gaullist version, saved Mr. Barre's government by getting the Gaullists to support him.

The impending rapprochement has already helped bring the departure of publisher Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, an implacable foe of Mr. Chirac, from Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's immediate political entourage. Mr. Servan-Schreiber announced last week that he was resigning the special administrative reform mission that the President awarded him in March and he abstained in the National Assembly vote of confidence rather than vote for Mr. Barre.

Another sign of a more conciliatory atmosphere within the coalition has come from Jean-Pierre Soisson, appointed last week as secretary-general of the Republican-Independentists. Mr. Soisson effectively takes over operational control of the party from Michel Poniatowski, another bitter foe of Mr. Chirac. Mr. Poniatowski, who was dropped as interior minister last month when Mr. Barre reshuffled his Cabinet, has reportedly turned down Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's offer to appoint him as ambassador to Bonn.

"The war of words is over," Mr. Soisson said at a news conference yesterday morning. He pledged to work for "a new image" and "a new climate" within the coalition, "which will have an electoral program to fight and win the elections."

Leftists Favored in Poll
PARIS, May 5 (UPI)—If the legislative elections scheduled for next year were to take place now, the Socialist-Communist opposition coalition would win 56 percent of the popular vote, a public opinion poll published yesterday by the Paris daily L'Aurore showed.



HAILING THE CHIEF—President Jimmy Carter concludes his remarks as he sets out for Europe. Applauding him is Vice-President Mondale at the White House yesterday.

Says He Brings 'New Initiatives'

Carter Is in London for Economic Summit

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, May 5.—President Carter arrived tonight on his first overseas mission since taking office. He said he brought "new initiatives" for a weekend economic summit of the NATO allies to discuss arms sales, standardization of weapons and the military capability of the alliance vis-à-vis the Soviet bloc.

The President was greeted at London's Heathrow Airport by Prime Minister James Callaghan. Mr. Carter's first act on British soil was to kiss a lady—Phyllis Lady Stedman, 60, a baroness who represented Queen Elizabeth.

Then the President was driven into the city, where he is staying at Windsor House, official residence of the U.S. ambassador in Regent's Park. Mr. Carter plans to spend tomorrow sightseeing. U.S. officials said there were no plans for him to look for his ancestral homes during the trip, even though Mr. Carter's family is of English origin.

In his arrival speech, Mr. Carter said: "It is not an accident that this is my first overseas trip, because of the historical ties that have always bound the United States of America and the United Kingdom together in a very special relationship."

"We have a special mutual commitment to world peace and we shall be trading in a courageous fashion the special problems that affect human beings in the need for better education, jobs and inflation."

In remarks in Washington just before flying to London, the President said he would "come back from the five-day trip with a major step having been made forward in dealing with the world's problems. I feel good about the prospects for success."

Sight-Seeing Tour
"I feel well-briefed and well-prepared," he added. "And my only hope is that I can well and truly represent what the American people would like to see their President do in discussing world problems with other government leaders."

Mr. Carter will spend most of his time in London, where he will attend an economic summit conference with the leaders and finance ministers of five European industrial nations and Canada and Japan.

The rest of his schedule will be occupied by a four-power conference on Berlin, talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad in Geneva on Monday and a London meeting with the foreign ministers of the NATO allies to discuss arms sales, standardization of weapons and the military capability of the alliance vis-à-vis the Soviet bloc. He will also hold bilateral talks with the leaders of more than a dozen nations. He will return to Washington on Tuesday.

In his remarks, the President said the major goals of the economic talks were "to put the

people of the world back to work, to discourage a rampant robbing of the people by inflation, to share the proper and fair use of raw materials and other supplies that come from lesser developed countries and to share with those lesser fortunate nations the bounties that God has given the world."

The economic summit meeting will get off to a low-keyed start tomorrow night with a working dinner at 10 Downing Street, the official residence of British Prime Minister James Callaghan. More formal talks will be held Saturday and Sunday.

Carter Eases His Warnings On Need for Energy Sacrifice

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, May 5 (NYT).—President Carter, who last month called on the U.S. people to make sacrifices for an energy program that would be "the moral equivalent of war," yesterday told the House energy committee that those sacrifices would be less substantial than he had then envisaged.

The President also told the committee, at a White House meeting, that the nation would accept a gasoline tax as a symbolic gesture of patriotism and urged the committee to share with him some of the public disapproval.

The session was held before the committee's first public hearing, during which members heard testimony by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Secretary of Defense Harold Brown.

Both Democrats and Republicans privately expressed surprise that the President seemed to be retreating from his summons of only two weeks ago, although Mr. Carter did not indicate the areas in which public sacrifice would be lessened.

Changing His Mind
"He said that, until a month ago, he honestly felt that some substantial sacrifices were required on the part of the American people," said Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, the ranking

Republican on the Ad Hoc Select Committee on Energy. "He said that now he had changed his mind and the sacrifices would not be that substantial," Rep. Anderson continued. He added that the President had defended the controversial gasoline tax "on the grounds that the American people wanted patriotic involvement" in the energy program.

The President also told the group, according to several congressional sources, that "I'm perfectly willing for you to put on my shoulders as much of the blame as you ask."

He added, however, that "I would hope that this committee would join me and be willing to take some of the public disapproval."

The President also said that he would look to the committee for public relations guidance and asked them to "let me know when you want me to make a major speech."

Rep. Thomas Ashley, D-Ohio, chairman of the committee, said that "the President emphasized the need to look at the whole set of goals and the interrelationship of strategies."

The committee had invited the President to be its first witness, instead of which Mr. Carter proposed the White House meeting.

French Process For A-Fuel Said To Bar Arms Use

PARIS, May 5 (AP)—France announced today it had devised a new way to enrich uranium for power plants that eliminates the risk that the material could be used for nuclear weapons.

The disclosure may remove a potential source of conflict for President Carter and some U.S. allies at the London summit conference this weekend.

If such a process proves practical, it could help prevent the spread of atomic arms to non-nuclear nations, a concern frequently stressed by Mr. Carter. André Girard, general administrator of the French Atomic Energy Agency, announced the development of the technique at a meeting of the French Council for External Nuclear Policy.

He said: "France has developed a new system for uranium enrichment which has the advantage of allowing the production of low-level enriched uranium adequate for fueling nuclear power stations and which in effect cannot be used for those needing the highly enriched uranium that goes into the manufacture of atomic weapons."

Mr. Girard gave no details of the process. A spokesman for the agency refused to elaborate but said Mr. Girard planned a news conference tomorrow at an atomic energy conference in Salzburg, where he would explain "the conditions through which the process could be the basis for international cooperation."

Philip Keith, a spokesman for the U.S. delegation at the Salzburg conference, said the delegation did not yet know the details of the French process. "We are, of course, very interested in this and happy about everything that helps nonproliferation," he said.

The U.S. government has opposed the export of nuclear technology to non-nuclear states when the equipment sold would facilitate the production of atomic arms.

Despite U.S. objections, West Germany has contracted to sell a reprocessing plant to Brazil and France has sold one to Pakistan.

Enrichment Process
Enrichment to increase the amount of uranium-235 in natural uranium is needed to fuel nuclear reactors. Current enrichment methods can be continued beyond the reactor fuel stage to produce uranium suitable for weapons.

Le Monde, in a dispatch from Salzburg, said the French technique is a chemical exchange technique, using common chemical industry equipment.

The technique "requires less sophisticated technology than the other known processes for isotopic separation" and can be "easily industrialized on a large scale," the newspaper said.

It added that France had apparently found a way around long delays preceding the chemical equilibrium necessary for the extraction of enriched uranium.

A communiqué announcing Mr. Girard's Salzburg trip said France would continue to follow a policy of being an independent nuclear power meeting energy needs but opposed to the proliferation of nuclear arms.

Spain's Public Works
Are Struck by 15,000
MADRID, May 5 (Reuters).—About 15,000 of Spain's 23,000 Public Works Ministry laborers went on strike today in support of wage demands, sources said.

Groups of workers gathered outside the ministry but dispersed on the orders of police. The strike, expected to last two days, was called as Spain prepares to hold general elections on June 15.

Northern Ireland's power station functioned normally last night despite a vote by key technicians at the largest station to join a strike by Protestant militants. The British government reported there was no strike.

The power workers' support of a similar Protestant strike in May 1974, was greatly responsible for its success. That protest brought down the first joint Protestant-Roman Catholic administration in Northern Ireland's history.

Nearly every refugee reported that his Communist leaders lived better than everyone else. The leaders, the refugees said, were allowed to keep their own pigs and chickens, grow small vegetables.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

in Aide on Schmidt Staff ed as East German Spy

From Wire Dispatches

5.—A secretary secret material in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's office, who was detained under suspicion for East German espionage, said today that he had been classified as a spy.

According to the West German counterintelligence service, the woman worked for the East German Ministry for State Security, Mr. Schneider said. Sources doubted that Miss Kahlig-Scheffler was suspected of causing damage comparable to that attributed to Guntar Gräbe, who worked in the Chancellery before the resignation of Chancellor Willy Brandt on May 6, 1974.

Mr. Brandt, a Nobel Peace Prize laureate, said in resigning that he took responsibility for the activities of Gräbe, who admitted being an East German officer and who had access to top-secret material. Included in that data was an exchange of views that Mr. Brandt had during a Norwegian vacation with Richard Nixon, then the U.S. president.

Gräbe was sentenced in December, 1975, to 13 years imprisonment for high treason. His wife, Christel, received an eight-year term for treason and complicity for acting as her husband's courier.

Miss Kahlig-Scheffler, who has been married but was divorced, was born in the East German province of Thuringia and came to West Germany as a child, police said.

She was a secretary at Bonn University before getting the Chancellery job. Mr. Schneider, who as the Chancellery's state secretary also supervises the counterintelligence service, said that Miss Kahlig-Scheffler was hired by Mr. Schmidt's office after answering an advertisement.

"She had the right qualifications and the usual security tests revealed no negative information," the government official said.

Mr. Schneider said she might have been recruited as a spy by the East Germans after she obtained her post at the Chancellery.

Unconfirmed reports said that counterintelligence agents trailed her.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Endorses Zones for in Mideast

5, May 5 (AP).—Syrian Hafez al-Assad said today that the establishment of a demilitarized zone between Arab and Israel as a prerequisite for peace.

In the Middle East, the establishment of a demilitarized zone is for it, these zones are narrow along both sides of the Jordan River.

Mr. Assad said he made the comment with visiting Austrian Bruno Kreisky, who is on a peace mission to Egypt.

He said that the establishment of a demilitarized zone would be a prerequisite for peace.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Refugees Say Fear, Hunger, Disease Abound in Cambodia

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, May 5 (NYT).—Two years after the Communist victory, Cambodia is pictured by refugees arriving here as a desolate country beset by crop failures and the disintegration of irrigation systems.

A sense of aimlessness and drift, they say, seems to pervade the nation. Similar reports are given by defectors from the Cambodian Army.

Most of the refugees and defectors are from the western third of Cambodia, the part that adjoins Thailand. No one is allowed in to tour the area and make independent observations.

Nevertheless, interviews produce a general picture of spreading

hunger and disease and of the destruction of Cambodia's old ways by the victorious Khmer Rouge. The victors began the process two years ago with the mass evacuation of cities and capped it late last year with the enforced collectivization of farms into village-wide cooperatives.

Purges and Fear
The purges that took hundreds of thousands of lives in the aftermath of the Communist capture of Phnom Penh on April 17, 1975, have apparently ended for the most part, according to the informants. But the new system is said to function largely through fear, with the leadership making itself felt at local levels with what is described as "the organization."

According to army defectors and to intelligence reports, the manpower of the Cambodian army

forces has been increased recently with enforced recruiting. Troops have been assigned to civilian work not performed adequately by local farm workers.

There are reports that cities have begun to grow again to some degree—particularly Phnom Penh and Battambang, the one-time principal town of a major rice-growing area. Diplomats said that the central market in Phnom Penh has begun functioning again, with some vegetables and meat available occasionally. But they added that there is still no money anywhere; payment seems to be by gift or through credits.

The informants agree that the greatest change has taken place in the Cambodian villages and that the main problem there is food.

Western intelligence reports say

that last year's rice crop may have been only 30 to 50 percent the size of the harvest in 1975, and that one was not particularly good.

In most villages, they say, people are eating only two meals a day, instead of the customary three, and their food consists of a thin rice gruel, sometimes with a banana leaf floating in it.

Tap Kean, a 35-year-old refugee from Resamnal in western Cambodia, said that when the Khmer Rouge "first came into our villages they told us that now our land was ours, that we would no longer have to pay a rent to any landlord or money lender." Previously he had each year paid about 10 percent of his rice harvest—about 20 sacks—to his landlord, while he did not regard that as unbearable, he rather liked the Communists' philosophy of no

rent. But then, he said, they took away his land. "We still worked very hard the first year," he said, but the Khmer Rouge "took away half our harvest and we found that, no matter how hard we worked, we still got only our two bowls of rice gruel each day."

"Last year, no one paid any attention" to proper plowing techniques, he said, with the result that later "there was nothing to kill the weeds and the dikes broke."

In many villages, workers were said to be prostrate from exhaustion or disease, particularly malaria, cholera and dysentery. In July of last year, Cambodian Premier Pol Pot told the Vietnam News Agency that more than 80 percent of the Cambodian population had been weakened by malaria, and that figure is increasing.

Some villages, refugees said, had as many as 200 of 400 workers unable to go to the fields because of illness.

By early this year, the system that the Communists installed had reportedly taken hold throughout the country. In each collectivized village, generally composed of 200 to 400 families, there is said to be a top rank of three Communist civilians, nearly all outsiders, headed by one chief, and three aides. These six members of the leadership tend to live apart from the rest of the villagers, in their own compounds or on occasion in separate houses.

Nearly every refugee reported that his Communist leaders lived better than everyone else. The leaders, the refugees said, were allowed to keep their own pigs and chickens, grow small vegetables.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

During Previous Regime

Former Aide of Mrs. Gandhi Says Her Son Usurped Power

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, May 5 (NYT).—T.A. Pal, who was minister of industry in Indira Gandhi's Cabinet, today delivered a stinging attack on her son Sanjay, whom he accused of usurping enormous power during the last year of the Gandhi government.

Compromise Reported on OPEC Prices

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, May 5.—Saudi Arabia was reported today to have tentatively accepted a Venezuelan-sponsored compromise to narrow the gap in oil prices within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The Beirut newspaper Al Anwar said in an undated dispatch that the Saudi government had agreed to raise its oil price by 3 percent above the 5-per-cent increase of last January.

In exchange, Al Anwar said, 11 other members of the cartel agreed to drop a 3-per-cent price rise they planned for July 1 over the 10-per-cent increase they put into effect in January.

Al Anwar quoted an unnamed Arab oil minister as saying the compromise to end the price controversy would be formalized at the cartel's July 12 conference in Stockholm.

It said the minister was taking part in the current OPEC conference in Cairo.

The United Arab Emirates said in a dispatch to the Emirates and Saudi Arabia last week indicated that no such compromise on the price issue was planned.

Qatar had announced yesterday that it would raise its oil prices by the additional 5 per cent in July in accordance with the 11 OPEC members' agreement.

Paris Asks Help In Polisario Bid

PARIS, May 5 (AP).—France asked Algeria yesterday to use its influence with the Polisario guerrillas to free six French nationals kidnapped during the weekend in a raid on Zouerate in Mauritania.

Foreign Minister Louis de Guéroux gave the message to Algerian Ambassador Mohammed Bedjaoui, who said he would convey the message to his government.

In addition to the kidnapped French nationals, a French doctor and his wife and a Mauritanian were killed in the raid by the guerrillas, who are backed by Algeria in their war for an independent Sahara state.

Callaghan Asked to China

LONDON, May 5 (AP).—Prime Minister James Callaghan has received an invitation to visit China and he hopes to visit there next year or in 1979, he told the House of Commons.

defence they had shown to Sanjay Gandhi, who, he said, had been given access to secret government files.

"He decided on promotions and appointments," Mr. Pal said of Mrs. Gandhi's son, who is now 30.

"Officers started paying homage to him for promotions and the unobliging honest officers had to pay the penalty."

The former cabinet minister, a business executive who entered politics only a few years ago after a long career in private industry, said that "the Sanjay caucus" had tried to plant a reliable person in every important office of the government to do its bidding.

"If these efforts had succeeded, the leadership would have been imposed upon the people of India from above, and not from below," he said. "These efforts would have resulted in not only the Congress organization, but even the prime minister being reduced to a nonentity."

Mr. Pal's comments, among the most outspoken made since the election by a high-ranking member of the old government, reflected the grim mood as the 600 party leaders convened to select a new Congress president and to chart a strategy for the forthcoming elections for state legislatures.

Contentious Tone

The contentious tone of the meeting was reflected in some of the responses to his angry speech. A member named Bhagwat Jha Azad, for example, asked Mr. Pal why he had not spoken out while he was a cabinet minister, and declared: "Indira Gandhi was our general and we cannot leave her in the lurch."

Mrs. Gandhi, who was not present during the attack on her son, appeared at the convention only briefly, to make a speech counselling against despair.

"Keep up your courage," she told the delegates, reminding them that defeat and failure "are as much a part of life" as success.

Although the former prime minister said last month that she was "out of politics just now," she is said to be playing an active role behind the scenes in Congress party affairs. In the contest tomorrow for the party presidency, one of the leading candidates, former Home Minister Brahmananda Reddy, is regarded as the candidate of Mrs. Gandhi and her supporters and another, S.S. Ray, the former chief minister of West Bengal, is regarded as the candidate of the faction opposed to her.

In the spreading mood of recrimination, even the party's official resolution advanced as the platform for the state elections referred to "instances of grave misuse of power during the emergency" period that began in June, 1975, and ended last January.

Russian Is Sentenced To Die for War Role

MOSCOW, May 5 (AP).—A Soviet military court has sentenced to death a Russian from Rostov who was accused of causing the death of thousands in a World War II concentration camp, the Communist Youth newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda reported yesterday.

The paper said that Andrei Yakushev allegedly served as police chief at the German-operated camp at Lvov in the Ukraine. The camp, known as Stalag 328, held 284,000 persons during the war and 140,000 of the prisoners were killed, the paper said.



AND WHAT'S HIS LINE?—Claus Binas on the job at Frankfurt airport. He is the only airport warden in Europe and his job is to keep the runway clear of animals. At right is trap for catching crows.

Young Invited to Visit Havana By Cuban Aide at UN Talks

By Kathleen Teltsch

GUATEMALA CITY, May 5 (NYT).—Andrew Young, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, has had a meeting with a high-ranking Cuban representative and been told that he would be welcome to visit Havana.

Mr. Young told of the encounter while taking a few hours away from the meetings of the UN Economic Commission for a visit to a rural clinic in an area north of this city that was devastated last year by an earthquake.

Mr. Young said his talk, with Hector Rodriguez Llompart, was a friendly conversation at a reception Tuesday night. Their impromptu meeting occurred a few hours after the Cuban, who is state commissioner for economic cooperation, had delivered a blistering attack on Mr. Young's speech to the commission, charging that the United States was pretending to speak out as defender of human rights and social justice in Latin America when for years it had pursued hostile policies in the region.

Discomfort Seen

A number of delegates to the conference saw the attack as a reflection of Cuba's discomfort that the United States under President Carter seemed to be moving toward a new liberalized policy on trade and other economic issues and was finding favor with Latin Americans who in the past had joined with Havana in assailing Washington.

Mr. Young, because of his background in the civil rights movement in the United States, had made an impact on the conference with his insistence on linking economic development and protection of human rights, according to some participants.

Mr. Young commented on the Cuban strategy: "We have been challenging them morally for high ground at this conference and it was a challenge they couldn't ignore even though they agree with much of what I said."

According to Mr. Young, the Cuban representative had said to him: "You have made things difficult for us, coming here talking about Martin Luther King and Latin American problems and then offering us only hope and nothing concrete."

Down the Road

Mr. Young said that he had replied that there was more than an offer of hope behind the U.S. pledge to work in closer harmony with the countries of Latin America. He said that he had told the Cuban: "There will be many things we will differ on but we probably can go down the road on some things, too."

Mr. Young said that when he was told that he ought to come to Cuba, he replied that he would enjoy a visit at some point. But, he said, he explained that others in the State Department were involved in negotiations with Havana.

Mr. Young said the informal invitation probably had been tendered because of a recent statement he made that he regarded the Cuban forces in Angola as being a "stabilizing" force there.

Visit to South Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 5 (AP).—Mr. Young will visit South Africa later this month and will meet with black leaders there, a U.S. official said today. He will go to South Africa from Mozambique, where he will attend a UN conference to mobilize support for black-majority rule in Rhodesia and South-West Africa (Namibia).

The official said Mr. Young will go to Johannesburg on May 19 or 20.

Liquor Kills 34 Indians

BOMBAY, May 5 (Reuters).—The death toll from consumption of illicit liquor in Bombay this week has risen to 34, Samachar News Agency reported yesterday. More than 130 persons were hospitalized after drinking the liquor in a slum area of the city Monday night.

Anti-Israeli Slogans

Today, Israeli security forces again used tear gas to disperse young Arab demonstrators in Nablus who stoned Israeli vehicles and wrote anti-Israeli slogans on walls.

Asked how many more West Bank settlements were planned, Mr. Peres, who is defense minister as well as acting prime minister, said, "This will be decided by a new government."

"In theory," he said, "why should I be against Jewish settlement? Jewish people have the right to settle everywhere."

Without Permission

He was asked about a controversial Gush Etzion settlement called Camp Kadum, which is near Nablus. The settlement was set up illegally, without government permission, in December, 1975. It is located within the confines of an Israeli occupation military base.

"All we are talking about is 10 acres," Mr. Peres said. The government decision in Kadum will not become a permanent

settlement. He added that no dates for relocating the squatters at Kadum had been fixed.

In December, 1975, the Kadum settlers were told by an uncertain Labor government that they could remain in the illegal settlement for only three months while the Cabinet decided on the future of its West Bank settlement policy. "In the eyes of

the government," Mr. Peres repeated today, "Kadum is a temporary place."

P.O. Israel Reels Meets

PRAGUE, May 5 (UPI).—Palestinian Liberation Organization officials met "in a friendly atmosphere" with a delegation of the Israeli Communist party in Prague "to exchange opinions on the aims of the struggle," PLO sources said.

The sources said the meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere and that the Israeli Communist party in Prague "to exchange opinions on the aims of the struggle," PLO sources said.

Arrested in Shaba War Zone

Zaire, Despite Envoys' I To Display Newsmen as

From Wire Dispatches

KINSHASA, Zaire, May 5.—Four West European ambassadors today failed to persuade the Zairian government not to exhibit seven Western journalists arrested and charged with espionage tomorrow.

The first meeting between senior Zaire officials and the West German, British, Spanish and French ambassadors was inconclusive because the government could not make a decision without consulting President Mobutu Sese Sese, who is in Shaba Province, diplomats said.

The seven journalists—four Spanish television newsmen and three British, French and West German reporters—were arrested last week by military authorities in Shaba Province, which was invaded by former Katangan rebels from Angola.

The government is said to be presented to the press and the army their respective court row so the press as could "determine" presence in Shaba ism or espionage.

Arrested in W. The Spaniards Smith, chief roving of the London Observer, arrested in Mutsahat, west of the copper-rich of Kolwezi. They into the province from northwestern Zaire were arrested on 4 days after the rebels taken by Zairian troops without

The West German I and the West German Smith, an employee man magazine Stern arrested in the Sh capital of Lubumbashi presented themselves

All seven newsmen Zaire without was said.

"Had it not been once in Mutsahat, Mobutu, who order inquiry, these journal at that time to b would have been sh ly—that they are s well and being well miracle," a milita in Kolwezi told Sak emment-controlle

The journalists to be in good local official visited Mr. minutes yesterday "looked well but di grubby," Mr. Smith ed to have said I had been reasonab

Official Zaire ne tions have charge newsmen sought to contacts with oppo ident Mobutu.

The arrests illust len of covering the ing, 1,200 miles sou capital.

Journalists must, ficial news reports sources who do no identified.

A European diplom a special war. It's tion war. Something out information to enemy."

Meeting So Today on I DMZ Incident

SEOUL, May 5 UNITED Nations Coun ed today that a Ee Armistice Commission held at the truce vil munjom tomorrow i border incident in w Korean soldier was another wounded, a mand spokesman sat

The command's p in reply to a North post to hold the m day. There was no Communist response est suggestion, the said.

The UN Commar hoped to hold the early as possible bec ident "is too serio discussion until Mond

The UN Command sought the meeting but North Korea waul it delayed until Mond

An unidentified Communist infiltrator ambushed a South K patrol along the D Zone, about 45 mile of Seoul, according Command.

But Reiterates Rejection of Imposed Settlement

Peres Welcomes Vance's Remarks on Middle East Settlement

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, May 5 (NYT).—Acting Prime Minister Shimon Peres said today he welcomed Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's remarks that the United States will set forth soon its "suggestions" for a Middle East settlement between Israel and the Arab states.

Mr. Vance's remarks at a news conference yesterday in Washington have stirred speculation in official Israeli circles that the United States is moving toward an attempt to impose a Middle East settlement.

Israel has rejected the idea of a settlement imposed by an outside power, even so close an ally as the United States, claiming—as Mr. Peres did today at a lunch with foreign newsmen—that such a tactic would be one-sided and to Israel's disfavor.

Asked about the concern voiced by some Israeli officials that an attempt at an imposed settlement might be forthcoming from the United States, Mr. Peres replied, "The fact there are worried people is not strange to me."

But, he said, Mr. Vance had emphasized at his news conference that any resolution of the Middle East conflict must "ultimately" be made by the parties involved.

"I welcome it with all the important elements in it," he said of Mr. Vance's statement. He said the suggestions "may solve the conflict in the Middle East."

Leading Contender

Mr. Peres is the governing Labor party's candidate for prime minister in the May 17 general election and is the leading contender to head Israel's next government.

He said that after the elections the new government would give top priority to setting forth some settlement "ideas of our own" which the next prime minister would present to the Carter administration.

He said the little success that has been achieved so far in the Middle East dispute has been accomplished when the United States has acted as a chairman and intermediary rather than as a catalyzing agent setting forth plans of its own.

There was a "fair chance" of reconvening Arab-Israeli peace talks at Geneva this year, Mr. Peres said, but careful preparation for such a conference "should be a major consideration, not the date."

Protest, Friction

Mr. Peres was quoted as saying that Israel's policies regarding the establishment of Jewish settlements in the Arab territories is "not acceptable" and that the 1967 war, the settlements have been a major source of protest and friction among Arabs living along the west bank of the Jordan River.

On Tuesday, Arabs from the village of Qabatiya, near the West Bank town of Jericho, clashed with Israeli forces in protests during which two villagers were killed and four injured. The protests were precipitated by reports that members of the Gush Etzion, an ultranationalistic Jewish group, planned to settle in the Dotan Valley.

Mr. Peres said that the government had not sanctioned such a settlement. He also said that Rabbi Meir Kahane, head of the militant Jewish Defense League, had been told by military authorities that he would not be permitted entrance tomorrow to Nablus, the most militant of the West Bank towns. Rabbi Kahane has said that Jews have the right to settle there because it is part of the biblical Jewish homeland.

An earlier visit to Nablus by Rabbi Kahane and some of his entourage provoked stone-throwing protests for several days.

Anti-Israeli Slogans

Today, Israeli security forces again used tear gas to disperse young Arab demonstrators in Nablus who stoned Israeli vehicles and wrote anti-Israeli slogans on walls.

Asked how many more West Bank settlements were planned, Mr. Peres, who is defense minister as well as acting prime minister, said, "This will be decided by a new government."

"In theory," he said, "why should I be against Jewish settlement? Jewish people have the right to settle everywhere."

Without Permission

He was asked about a controversial Gush Etzion settlement called Camp Kadum, which is near Nablus. The settlement was set up illegally, without government permission, in December, 1975. It is located within the confines of an Israeli occupation military base.

"All we are talking about is 10 acres," Mr. Peres said. The government decision in Kadum will not become a permanent

settlement. He added that no dates for relocating the squatters at Kadum had been fixed.

In December, 1975, the Kadum settlers were told by an uncertain Labor government that they could remain in the illegal settlement for only three months while the Cabinet decided on the future of its West Bank settlement policy. "In the eyes of

the government," Mr. Peres repeated today, "Kadum is a temporary place."

P.O. Israel Reels Meets

PRAGUE, May 5 (UPI).—Palestinian Liberation Organization officials met "in a friendly atmosphere" with a delegation of the Israeli Communist party in Prague "to exchange opinions on the aims of the struggle," PLO sources said.

The sources said the meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere and that the Israeli Communist party in Prague "to exchange opinions on the aims of the struggle," PLO sources said.

Arrested in Shaba War Zone

Zaire, Despite Envoys' I To Display Newsmen as

From Wire Dispatches

KINSHASA, Zaire, May 5.—Four West European ambassadors today failed to persuade the Zairian government not to exhibit seven Western journalists arrested and charged with espionage tomorrow.

The first meeting between senior Zaire officials and the West German, British, Spanish and French ambassadors was inconclusive because the government could not make a decision without consulting President Mobutu Sese Sese, who is in Shaba Province, diplomats said.

The seven journalists—four Spanish television newsmen and three British, French and West German reporters—were arrested last week by military authorities in Shaba Province, which was invaded by former Katangan rebels from Angola.

The government is said to be presented to the press and the army their respective court row so the press as could "determine" presence in Shaba ism or espionage.

Arrested in W. The Spaniards Smith, chief roving of the London Observer, arrested in Mutsahat, west of the copper-rich of Kolwezi. They into the province from northwestern Zaire were arrested on 4 days after the rebels taken by Zairian troops without

The West German I and the West German Smith, an employee man magazine Stern arrested in the Sh capital of Lubumbashi presented themselves

All seven newsmen Zaire without was said.

"Had it not been once in Mutsahat, Mobutu, who order inquiry, these journal at that time to b would have been sh ly—that they are s well and being well miracle," a milita in Kolwezi told Sak emment-controlle

Britons Profit From Excesses Of Phone Co.

LONDON, May 5 (AP).—Britain's Price Commission decided that the Post Office was making too much money on telephone service and has ordered that subscribers profit from it.

Fourteen million subscribers will receive a credit of £7 (£13) each in their autumn quarter bill.

And the talking time for a 3-pence local call will increase from 6 to 12 minutes during the evening and overnight low-rate period.

The steps add up to a £100-million rebate for consumers—equivalent to the amount of excess profit that the Price Commission figures telecommunications will earn for the Post Office this year.

Rhodesia Rules Guerrillas Killed 7 White Missionaries

MTOKO, Rhodesia, May 5 (UPI).—A court conducting an inquiry into the slayings of seven white Roman Catholic missionaries in February ruled today that black nationalist guerrillas committed the murders.

The verdict was returned after police displayed as evidence a guerrilla's diary account of the slayings. Police said a weapon found on an insurgent killed in a subsequent clash was used in the killings.

The court has come to the conclusion that the cause of death was multiple homicidal gunshot wounds and fatal shots fired by a terrorist group," said magistrate Timothy Chetty.

The slayings of the four Dominican nuns, two Jesuit priests and a Jesuit brother have been attributed by black nationalists to members of the security forces allegedly assigned to discredit the guerrilla movement.

No evidence has been presented to back the charge, which has been denied by the government. Detective Inspector Peter Begg of the Criminal Investigation Department said a notebook containing an account of the killings was found on March 11 on the body of slain guerrilla Mombi Macheni.

Mr. Macheni was part of the squad that killed 10-year-old Sharon McRoberts and her grandmother Muriel Hastings, 55, at Riverbend Farm. He was killed by Mrs. Hastings' 67-year-old husband, Henry Hastings, who died of a heart attack hours later.

The diary, written in the Shona language, gave this account: "On Sunday, the date being 6 of February 1977, we went to Muzuni at 9:15 (p.m.) and we did a storming raid. We shot four Europeans (whites) who were priests and nuns. There were five and another there. I did not [at the mission]. Eight died. . . . No comrades were injured in this action."

"On the same day we went to [the village of] Mazvidza and killed informers, the kraalhead [village headman] and one other. Time 12:15 (a.m.). We were very happy."

In fact, only seven missionaries were killed.

The diary account was signed by No Tals Mabheba, whom Mr. Begg identified as a "well-known terrorist commander." Mr. Begg said he did not know how Mr. Mabheba's diary came into Mr. Macheni's possession.

Indonesia Party Protests Voting

JAKARTA, May 5 (AP).—Indonesia's Moslem United Development party today asked for a meeting with President Suharto to protest over 24 million votes which it said were unaccounted for in East Java's parliamentary election Monday.

Chaid Mawardi, the party's deputy secretary-general, said more than a million voters in East Java of Indonesia's most populous areas did not receive documents which would have allowed them to vote. He said that most of them were supporters of the Moslem party.

An emergency meeting of the party's leaders also discussed the arrest of some polling station witnesses by local authorities in East Java, Mr. Mawardi said.

Verdict of Guilty For Ex-CIA Man

BALTIMORE, May 5 (AP).—A federal jury convicted former CIA employee Edwin Moore 2d today of stealing secret documents and trying to sell them to the Soviet Union.

The jury found Moore, 56, of Bethesda, Md., guilty on two counts of espionage and three counts of unlawfully possessing classified government documents.

Moore was arrested in December after a package containing photocopies of a CIA telephone directory was found on the grounds of a Soviet residence in Washington. A Soviet employee, fearing that the package contained a bomb, notified authorities.

Information on what is happening in Phnom Penh is sketchy. Diplomats who have visited or are stationed now in the city believe that only a handful of the ministries are still functioning there, with limited staffs.

Diplomatic Ties

There are nine nations with missions in Cambodia—China, North Korea, Albania, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Yugoslavia, Romania and Egypt.

The identity of the national leadership is the subject of scores of rumors. Diplomats noted that messages of congratulation on the second anniversary of the

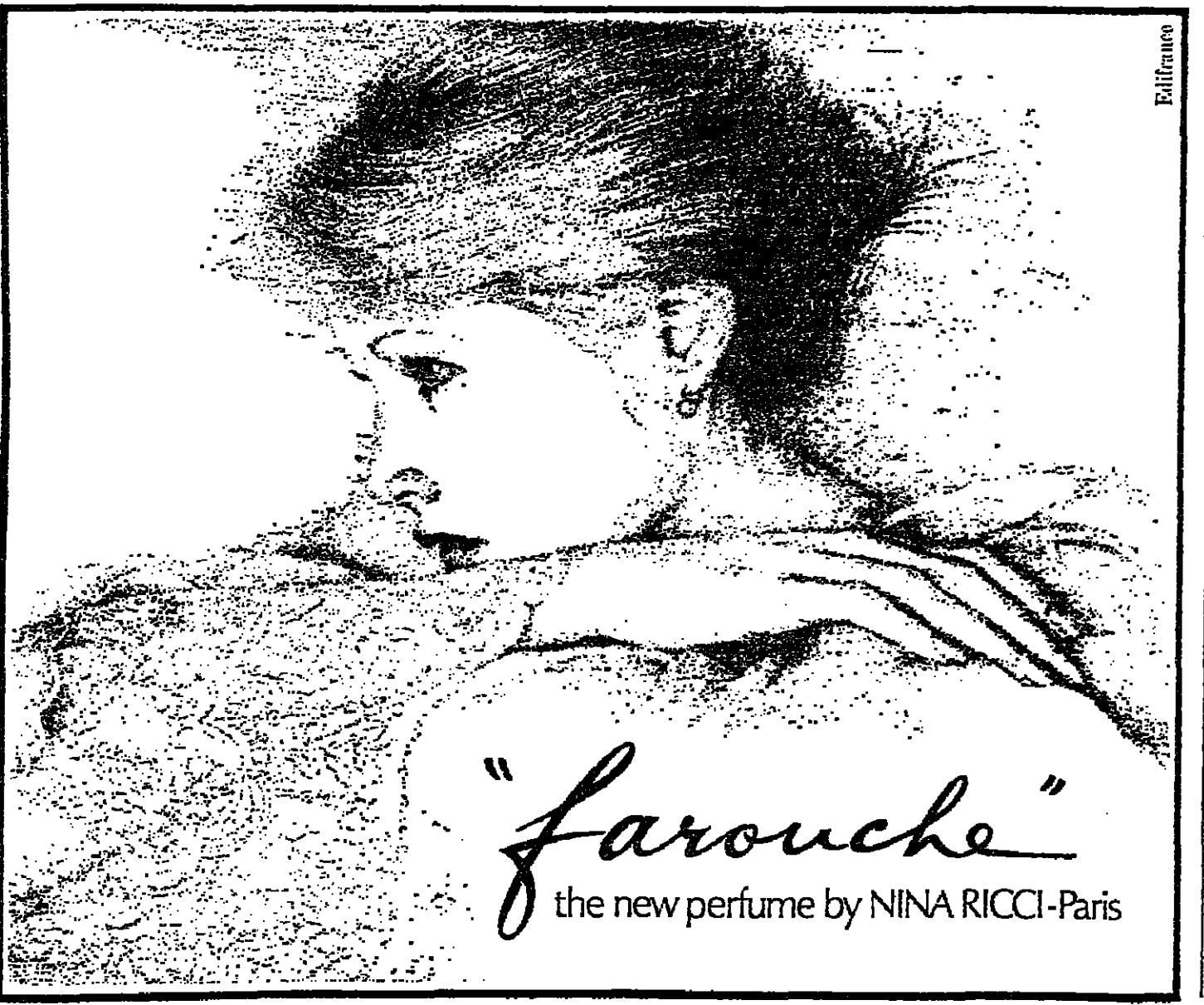
Khmer Rouge takeover were addressed in order to Khieu Samphan, chairman of the state Presidium; Nuon Chea, chairman of the People's Representative Assembly; and Premier Pol Pot. Many believe that Pol Pot is a revolutionary pseudonym for Sa- loth Sar.

Sa- loth Sar was identified by defectors during the war years as secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Cambodia. He has not been mentioned at all since the fall of Ennom Penh two years ago.

The Cuban ambassador has told friends that there is a shadowy "second leader" no Westerner has ever seen and is responsible for the most measures of control.

Some analysts believe organization" may, in the structure of the party itself.

Cambodia's relation neighboring Vietnam is as sour as those with States. Cambodia cut a U.S. request to allow Phnom Penh by the m visited Vietnam and L this year to inquire personnel still listed in the Indochina war,



ملكي من الجبل

Reportedly Declines Fight

Press Units Rebuff Carter
Sale of Planes to Turkey

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI).—House of Representatives policy committees rejected a Carter administration proposal to permit sale of F-4 fighters to Ankara. The move is a key element in a package to repair strained relations with Turkey, which is a member along with the U.S.

Don followed strong opposition to the sale by pro-Turks. Congressional President Carter was told he would have to wage a battle to salvage his F-4 sale. Although some lawmakers expressed good faith, Mr. Carter declined to make the sale.

Don was among the final markup session of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee. Assistance and the national relations of the \$3.2-billion foreign aid bill.

Don session, the House called on Mr. Carter.

University Student Strike
Massachusetts, May 5 (UPI).—A strike by 1,500 students at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, is in its second day. The strike is over a proposed tuition increase of \$100 a year.

Deputy Fearful
May 5 (AP).—Giuseppe A. said yesterday he had party for a 1 billion dollar life insurance cause he was on the of a radical leftist or which he did not

to take "all effective measures" to obtain South Korean official cooperation with the Justice Department's investigation of alleged political bribery.

Watered-Down Version
The committee statement, added to the aid bill after heated arguments and charges that the Seoul government is not cooperating with Justice Department and congressional investigations, was a watered-down version of a tougher proposal that could have caused a halt to U.S. military aid to South Korea.

William Glynn, deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, conceded that the South Korean attitude falls short of full cooperation with the probes but said the tougher proposal involved "great risks" and could lead to an "extremely dangerous situation" in U.S.-Korean relations. He suggested that the government of President Park Chung Hee might not cooperate in the bribery investigations even if the consequences would be a cutoff of U.S. aid.

Under the amendment adopted by the committee, Mr. Carter would have to report to Congress every 30 days on the extent of South Korean cooperation with the Justice Department investigation.

On aid to Turkey, the Senate and House committees approved \$175 million in military sales credits for 1978, which is \$50 million more than the sum allowed in the present budget year. However, it will not be enough to complete the procurement of 40 F-4 planes under contracts previously approved by the Executive Branch.

Lawmakers suggested that Turkey could complete the purchase as a commercial transaction. However, the Turks are reportedly reluctant to do this for domestic political reasons. State Department officials fear a severe reaction against the congressional rejection of the government sale.

Higher Flights
May Be Causing
Ozone Sickness

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP).—The Wall Street Journal said yesterday that some airline passengers suffer from a new ozone sickness resulting in coughing, shortness of breath, headaches and other ailments.

The newspaper said the illness apparently is caused by the fact that "airplanes are flying higher to conserve fuel and... the ozone itself has dipped closer to earth. The ozone in the upper layer of the atmosphere shields the earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation. Concern that fluorocarbons used as propellants in some aerosol sprays might destroy the ozone have led to moves to ban the fluorocarbons.

The journal said the ozone previously was too high to cause trouble but may be lower this year because of the cold weather during the winter.

The newspaper said doctors do not know whether low doses of ozone cause any long-term effects. It said most people suffering from ozone sickness seem to recover within a few hours after the flight.

London West End
Has a Blackout

LONDON, May 5 (AP).—A power failure caused a 4 1/2-hour blackout of London's West End last night.

The lights went out when an electrical fault caused a fire in a power substation at 8 p.m. Current was restored at 8:30. In the interval, there were traffic jams because traffic lights were not working. Firemen reported receiving numerous calls to rescue people from stalled elevators.

Machel Not Against
U.S. in Rhodesia Talks

HELSINKI, May 5 (Reuters).—President Samora Machel of Mozambique said yesterday that he saw no objection to the United States taking part in a conference on the future of Rhodesia, provided its aim was genuine independence for the country.

President Machel, speaking here during an official tour of Scandinavian countries, said that the United States could participate in a conference aimed at achieving black majority rule as long as its aim was "an independent Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and not merely a puppet government there."



SMALL SIGNS OF CHANGE—Mrs. Debra Shippelwhite wearing T-shirt indicating her pregnant condition as she puts coin in parking meter in Greenfield, Mass.

U.S. Bishops Vote to Lessen
Divorce-Remarriage Penalty

By Russell Chandler

CHICAGO, May 5.—The nation's Roman Catholic bishops voted by an overwhelming margin yesterday to repeal the penalty of excommunication against divorced Catholics who remarry without church approval.

After only a half-hour of debate in a closed session, the bishops voted 231 to 8 to ask Pope Paul to grant their request. The automatic penalty has been a rule of the U.S. church since the Third Baltimore Council of 1884. The Pope's approval is considered a formality.

"It's essential to get this legislation off our backs," said the Most Rev. Cletus O'Donnell, bishop of Madison, Wis., chairman of the Committee for Canonical Affairs, which proposed removal of the penalty.

"It serves no good at all. Excommunication means a cutoff of the whole person from the church. He's an outcast, a leper. That's a terrible, terrible thing," Bishop O'Donnell said.

Excommunication is the most severe penalty in the Catholic Church. It means separation from the fellowship and public prayers of the church, and prohibition from the sacraments, church offices and other privileges.

In line with present efforts to revise church laws, excommunication increasingly is being eliminated as a form of punishment or censure, Bishop O'Donnell said.

Ex-Im Bank Gets
House Extension

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI).—The House has approved a three-month extension of the Export-Import Bank, the chief U.S. export credit agency, with a requirement that human rights conditions in nations getting bank-supported exports first be considered.

The measure, approved on a 281-126 vote and sent to the Senate, basically brings the Ex-Im Bank, which would lose its authorization on June 30, into conformity with the new fiscal year starting date of Oct. 1.

The agency provides loans, guarantees and insurance to U.S. exporters to help them compete with foreign exporters subsidized by their government.

Carter Nominates 3
To Intelligence Board

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP).—The White House announced today the appointment of former Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton, ex-Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee and Washington lawyer Thomas Farmer to the Intelligence Oversight Board.

Mr. Farmer was nominated to serve as chairman of the Oversight Board, which receives information from the intelligence community and reports to the President.

Tighter Rules Planned
For Mammography

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP).—The National Cancer Institute will tighten guidelines for using X-ray mammography to detect breast cancer because more younger women than expected still are getting the exams.

A fear that X-raying breasts to find cancer may cause disease in some women led to issuing guidelines last August restricting the practice for women under 50, except for those at high risk.

'Deprived' of Relationship With Parents
Children of Very Rich 'Emotional Zombies,' Psychiatrist Says

By Lois Timnick

TORONTO, May 5.—When F. Scott Fitzgerald wrote that "the very rich are different from you and me," Ernest Hemingway is said to have commented, "Yes, they have more money."

They also have more psychiatric problems, or if not more, then certainly a different set of them, a Chicago psychoanalyst says.

Describing his experiences in treating 15 children from very rich families, Dr. Roy Grinker Jr. said he found them to be "emotional zombies"—defensive, self-centered, mildly depressed, bored, shallow, lacking in both self-awareness and empathy, disinterested in work and short on values, goals or ideals.

They generally seek treatment only because analysis is "in" or when they are pushed to alter some behavior those around them consider too far out.

"In short," Dr. Grinker told a group at the American Psychiatric Association's annual meeting here, "they are not ideal patients... and their prognosis is generally rather poor."

Part of the problem, Dr. Grinker admitted, is that most therapists hold middle-class values and subscribe to the work ethic and are often envious of all that money.

"Deprived" of Parents
The "poor rich" in Dr. Grinker's study ranged in age from 17 to 50 and were multimillionaires by inheritance. They were not the offspring of hard-working immigrants who amassed great fortunes, but rather those immigrants' grandchildren—third-generation Americans reared by a succession of servants, dispatched inconsistently and taught to value little more than money and possessions.

"With the majority of these patients," Dr. Grinker said, "the villain is not the money but the parental relationship. These are deprived children; they have no interest in parents. What the family has gained in money it has lost in feelings and at times even... some of the most simple, sensible child-rearing practices are beyond the parents' imagination."

As a result, children of "the

golden ghetto" do not develop in a healthy way. They feel unloved, unvalued and never gain a solid sense of self, Dr. Grinker said.

The similarity to children of the poor is startling," he noted, insofar as both groups are deprived of adequate parents and adults they can admire. But the monied, of course, can indulge themselves, are permitted by

Eight Children Drowned in Brazil
In a 'Sacrifice' by Religious Sect

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 5 (Reuters).—A fanatical religious sect in northeastern Brazil hurled eight small children into the sea in a human sacrifice "to appease God," the police said yesterday.

The children were aged between 8 months and 5 years. The police have arrested 21 persons, including the parents of the victims.

The sacrifice took place Saturday night on a beach near the city of Salvador, 1,700 kilometers north of Rio.

When some of the older children struggled back to the shore, they were repeatedly hurled back into the waves until they disappeared, the police said. One couple participating in the rite saw their three children, aged 5, 3 and 2, die.

One of those arrested told police: "The children had to die, otherwise they would have become thieves, voodoos, liars and fortune tellers. It was the will of God."

The sect, hitherto unknown, calls itself the Universal Assembly of the Saints. Its leader, José Maurino de Carvalho, nicknamed Matota, calls himself "Pastor" and "Elect of God."

Big Audience for Nixon Interview

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP).—Former President Richard Nixon's television interview last night drew a 50-per-cent audience share in Los Angeles and 47 per cent in New York, the A. C. Nielsen Co. said today. The Arbitron Co. put the share at 42 per cent in both cities.

Network shows are generally considered successful if they are watched by 30 per cent of the audience.

Nielsen's survey found that the interview had a 33.5 rating in New York, meaning that 33.5 per cent of households with television sets were tuned to the program. That would amount to a 47-per-cent share of the audience viewing television at the time, or 2.1 million households, Nielsen said.

In Los Angeles, the rating was 32.9 with a 50-per-cent share amounting to an estimated 1.26 million households. In Chicago, the program had a 20.7 rating for a 35-per-cent share, or about 550,000 households, according to Nielsen.

Swedes Expel Greek
For Alleged Plotting

STOCKHOLM, May 5 (AP).—The Swedish government today expelled a Greek woman for alleged involvement in a terrorist plot to kidnap a former cabinet member. The government freed a Colombian who had been in jail since police revealed in early April the plot to kidnap former Minister of Information Anna-Greta Leijon.

The expelled woman was immediately flown to Greece. According to Swedish law, a foreigner cannot be expelled to a country where he would risk political persecution. The government did not think the Greek woman ran any such risks in her home country, a spokesman said.

Tree Falls on Train

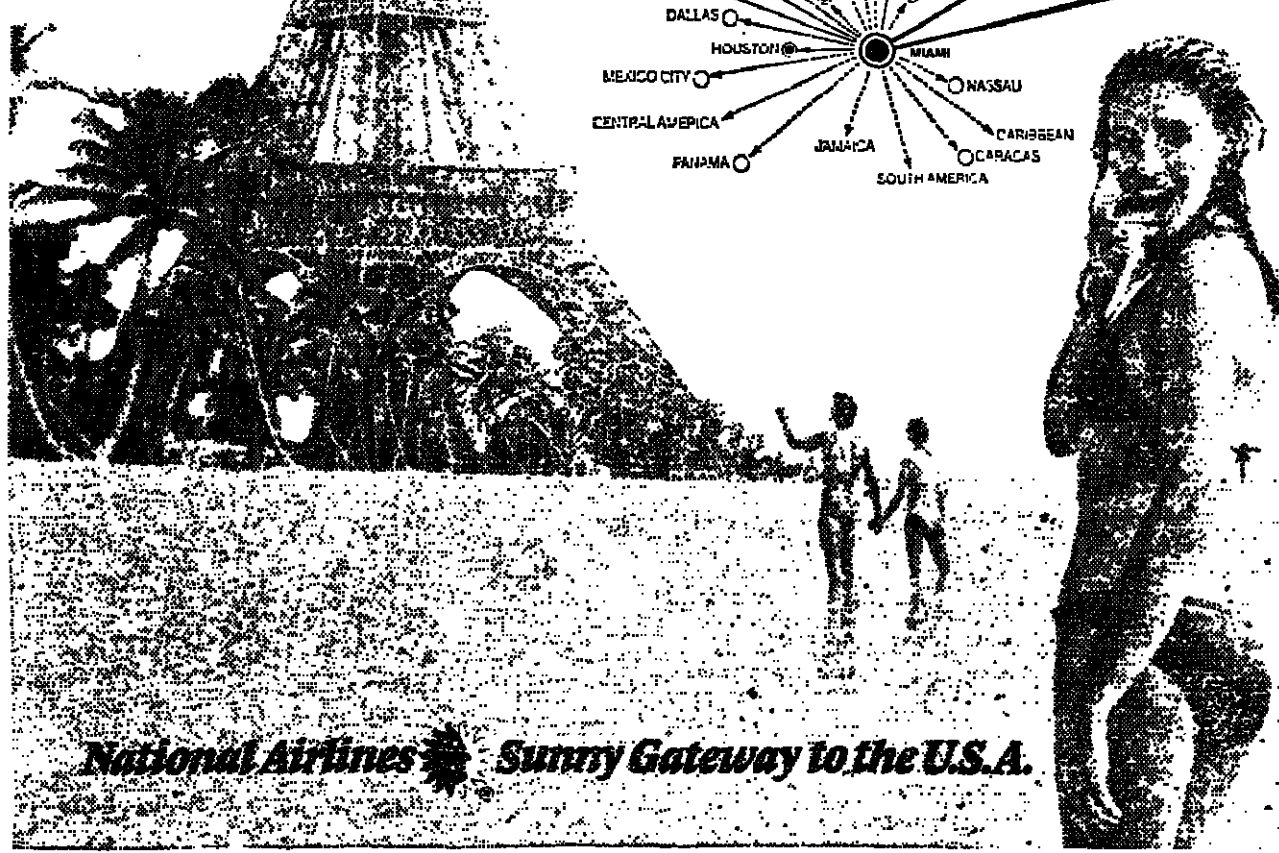
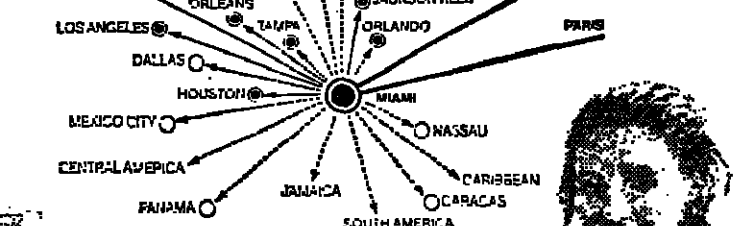
ORISTANO, Sardinia, May 5 (AP).—Wind yesterday toppled a large tree onto the lead passenger car of a train bound for Cagliari but none of the 150 passengers was injured.

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Hijackings by Drug Smugglers Suspected Boat Losses Shake U.S. Gulf Coast

By Jeff Prugh

APALACHICOLA, Fla., May 5.—One afternoon last October, John Diji—a Dutch-born millionaire businessman—and Terry Stone—a retired Air Force combat pilot—waved good-bye to their wives at Walton Beach, Fla., and headed east aboard Mr. Diji's 47-foot, diesel-powered yacht, The Flying Dutchman.

Neither the yacht nor the men have been seen since.

Also missing, after last being observed here on Jan. 27, is a more luxurious yacht—the \$1-million, 75-foot Pirate's Lady—and its two-man crew, skipper Tony Latoso, 47, and David Dieckme, 28.

Both are employees of the craft's owner, Charles Slater of New Orleans, a multimillionaire nicknamed "Champagne Charlie." He owns a fleet of 21 vessels that serve offshore oil-drilling rigs around the world.

The two yachts were among more than 600 pleasure and fishing craft that have disappeared in U.S. coastal waters since mid-1973. A federal spokesman said that reports of disappearances before that time had not been fully documented.

Large number of disappearances is being investigated by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, headed by Rep. John Murphy, D-N.Y., whose committee also oversees a House Coast Guard subcommittee headed by Rep. Mario Biaggi, D-N.Y.

Authorities believe that in some cases expensive yachts,

which can make long trips without refueling, are being captured and used for narcotics-smuggling from South America to Florida.

Because such yachts would be highly conspicuous to authorities, a congressional spokesman said that investigators believe the boats are destroyed after being used on drug runs.

"What's a \$1-million yacht," he asked, "when you can bring in millions of dollars more in narcotics?"

"Congressman Murphy thinks it's not organized crime in capital letters but in a general sense, that is responsible," said Art Krasuka, the committee chairman's spokesman.

"We're not saying it's the Mafia, but generally organized crime, instead. They're the people who might fly a DO-3 into the backwoods somewhere and unload nine tons of grass. They've probably got one group that will snatch the boat and jump the crew, plus another elsewhere that

will either destroy or alter the boat so it can't be recognized."

Alabama Gov. George Wallace, a close acquaintance of Mr. Diji, has invited law enforcement and narcotics officials from five Southern states to a conference on May 20 in Mobile. They reportedly will discuss coordinating efforts to combat possible hijackings in the Gulf of Mexico.

The fears of boat owners have so increased that the area of the Gulf of Mexico between Mobile and the southernmost tip of Florida has been nicknamed "St. George's Triangle," after St. George Island near Apalachicola and the Bermuda Triangle off Florida's east coast.

Many yachtsmen and fishermen reportedly are arming themselves for protection against possible hijackings. A landing operator said that boaters who embark from Apalachicola are "leery."

'Buddy System'

"If a single boat comes in, the folks will stay here until another comes in and the two will go out together," he said. "They use the 'buddy system.' In the last few weeks, we've had groups of two and three boats go out together."

But a Coast Guard officer in Panama City said that the "buddy system" here tend to exaggerate.

In Apalachicola, there is a proliferation of handbills offering a reward of \$25,000, circulated by Mr. Slater, for information concerning his yacht, Pirate's Lady.

Numerous Letters

Mr. Slater reportedly has sent numerous letters about the Pirate's Lady to federal investigators. And he has been quoted as complaining about Florida's lack of involvement in the investigations.

"North Florida has a reputation for incidents such as these," he told Michelle Lodge, editor of the Apalachicola Times. "If not investigated, it could be a black eye for Florida."

Cleve Randolph, who has operated the Standard Oil dock here for 30 years, was among the last persons who saw The Flying Dutchman and the Pirate's Lady. "The sea is damned unforgiving," he said. "Some of the crossings can be smooth. Others can be a nightmare."

Los Angeles Times.

Envoys Owe U.S. \$900,000 in Fines

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI).—A kind of unauthorized "foreign aid" expenditure was disclosed yesterday before a Senate subcommittee—about \$900,000 is owed by diplomatic employees for parking tickets.

Diplomatic autos, both elegant and economical, are in abundance here, often parked in illegal spaces. Federal diplomatic immunity laws protect their owners and foil efforts by the District of Columbia to collect fines.

Sen. Patrick Leahy, D-Utah, chairman of the D.C. Appropriations subcommittee, read aloud the following unpaid ticket totals for the last 12 months: Soviet Union, \$10,000; Israel, \$4,000. He said that the rest of the totals were incomplete but would be computed later.

Swiss Birthrate Said To Fall 5.5% in Year

BERN, May 5 (UPI).—Switzerland's birthrate last year was its lowest since 1941, with 74,163 births in a population of 6 million, the authoritative monthly magazine *Economische Life* said today. About 72,000 children were born in 1976.

The birthrate fell by 5.5 percent from 1975, the magazine reported. It said the birthrate among immigrants was down 15.6 percent and among Swiss it dropped 13 percent.

Carter to Name Shannon
WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP).—President Carter intends to name William Shannon, an editorial writer and columnist for The New York Times, as ambassador to Ireland. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., announced today.



BIGGEST SHOW IN TOWN—Two elephants doing tricks on New York's West Side near Madison Square Garden during outing by circus performers Wednesday.

Sellers Accused of Skimping on Data, Reviews

3d World Said to Get 'Less Safe' A-Plants

SALZBURG, May 5 (NYT).—Developing countries are buying and installing nuclear power plants that are less safe than those operating in the nations supplying them, according to a U.S. expert.

The expert, Dr. Morris Rosen, is a specialist in nuclear safety on the staff of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. His warning appeared in the latest issue of the agency's bulletin, submitted to the more than 2,000 officials and scientists who are attending the conference on nuclear power and its fuel cycle in Salzburg.

Dr. Rosen's article, which is attracting much attention here, pointed to earthquake dangers in developing countries with nuclear programs, to "substantial" local watchdog organizations and to the failure of exporters of nuclear systems to update their clients on subsequent design and safety improvements.

Citing the recent sale of two large nuclear reactors by West Germany to Iran, Dr. Rosen noted that the plant for which they had been bought was located in a relatively high seismic area. He said the characteristics of the site would make it necessary to strengthen the foundations, pipes, supports and other structures of the proposed plant, but such modifications "will not have undergone detailed review" by West German regulatory bodies.

Similarly, nuclear reactors sold by the United States to Egypt, the Philippines and South Korea had "not undergone a rigorous regulatory review" since 1973 and changes in design and safety standards that may have been required since then were ignored, he said.

Dr. Rosen referred to forecasts assuming that by 1990 nuclear power plants would operate in at least 37 countries, 18 of which were now considered less developed.

He explained that developing countries often bought a nuclear plant with the proviso that it would be built under licensing requirements existing in the exporting nation as of some cut-off date. Commercial operation of the purchased plant, he said, would start 10 years later and any of the myriad of design and safety changes that may have evolved in the supplier country in the

meantime may have been disregarded.

Dr. Rosen also warned that domestic subcontractors in developing countries often were performing poorly, that equipment may be damaged during shipment over large distances and that unexpected problems may call for rapid decisions "that are difficult

when some of the decision-makers in the exporting country may be thousands of miles away." Furthermore, the regulatory bodies in developing countries were, with few exceptions, inadequately staffed and their members may not be familiar with the requirements of nuclear safety, Dr. Rosen said.

Ludwig Erhard Is Dead at 80, Led Bonn Economic Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

nearby in a tiny office in bomb-scarred barracks. Later that year he became Minister for Economic Affairs in the Bavarian state government, a post he held for a little over a year, after which he returned to teaching.

In 1947, he was appointed chairman of a group of West German and U.S. financial experts who, working in secrecy in a guarded villa near Frankfurt, prepared to work out a new currency and financial system.

By then, the economy had come to work largely on barter and black markets.

Affectionate Nickname
Mr. Erhard was director of economic affairs in the combined U.S. and British occupation zones when the currency reform was inaugurated in the summer of 1948. Thereafter, he was known as "the father of the deutsche mark," one of the more affectionate nicknames he picked up in his public career.

Long rows of ragged Germans lined up at the banks that summer to exchange nominal sums of worthless reichsmarks one-to-one for the newly printed deutsche mark, with the rest of their money holdings to be redeemed later, 10 to 1.

As it turned out, it was almost the last time West Germans had to line up for anything. Hoarded goods suddenly reappeared on the shelves and lines disappeared as if by magic as industry geared up and farmers sold their produce in the market for the new money, today one of the world's most solid currencies.

Mr. Erhard, convinced that currency reform alone was not enough, sprang an additional surprise of his own. Acting on a Sunday when neither his West German colleagues nor the military government could interfere, he announced that he had decreed the end of nearly all rationing and economic controls.

"Turn the people and the money loose," he declared, "and they will make the country strong."

His move angered the Allies. "Heard Erhard," remonstrated the then U.S. military governor, Gen. Lucius Clay. "My advisers tell me this is a terrible thing."

"Don't worry," Mr. Erhard replied. "My advisers tell me the same thing."

Mr. Erhard promised on Christmas Eve that "prices will drop in the spring." And they did.

Mr. Erhard preached hard work and productivity as the keys to success, along with generous incentives for enterprise. Removal of rent controls and space allotments for individual families stimulated the building industry, and tax provisions induced automobile manufacturers to crank up assembly lines and add capacity, which in turn buoyed the steelmakers and other suppliers.

Within a few years West German industry was outproducing many other industrial powers, sending forth Volkswagens, locomotives and all manner of goods throughout the world.

Mr. Erhard was criticized at times by Socialists, who found his market economy not sufficiently socially oriented, and by industrialists, who disliked his trust-busting fervor in defense of free competition.

But, by and large, he enjoyed enormous popularity until his sudden fall from grace during his brief tenure as chancellor and successor to Mr. Adenauer.

The two men had met in Bonn during the drafting of the West German Constitution. When the Federal Republic of Germany was founded in 1949, Mr. Erhard, having been elected to the Bundestag, became minister of economics. He held the post until October, 1963.

Mr. Adenauer made him vice-chancellor, in addition to his economic post, after the 1965 elections. But their relationship grew difficult when Mr. Erhard showed political ambitions of his own.

A Christian Democratic party caucus forced Mr. Adenauer to resign in the fall of 1963 and, against his counsel, the party picked Mr. Erhard as its vice-chancellor.

The new chancellor promptly made a pilgrimage to Texas, where he established a personal relationship with President Lyndon Johnson, reflecting his conviction that West Germany's very existence depended on the benevolent protection of the United States.

As if to prove Mr. Adenauer right, Mr. Erhard unwittingly appointed a former Nazi judge to his cabinet and had to disavow him when East Germans disclosed the man's past.

Mr. Erhard's economic miracle stalled in mid-1966, when a recession struck West Germany and creeping inflation caused concern about the mighty mark. A failure to anticipate and cope with a big federal deficit was the final blow that brought down his government.

Mr. Erhard was born in Fuenther Feb. 4, 1897, the son of a dry goods merchant. He was seriously wounded in World War I, making him physically unable to take over his father's shop. Instead, he studied management and economics and won a doctorate at the University of Frankfurt in 1923, the year he married Luise Lotter, a fellow economics student.

He joined a market survey institute in 1928 and became its director. But he lost that post in 1942 after some harassment over his divergence from Nazi ideology and economics.

By WOLFGANG SAXON.

Hungary's Church Expl Possibility of Better State

By Paul Hofmann

ESZTERGOM, Hungary, May 5 (NYT).—The Hungarian Communist system and the Roman Catholic Church have reached what priests in this ancient religious-national center call an "easy accommodation." Now, there are groping attempts at improving the relationship.

Esztergom, dominating a Danube River bend 25 miles upstream from Budapest, is the see of the Catholic primate, László Cardinal Lékai.

Cardinal Lékai is exploring what the Communist leadership really means when it offers church-state "collaboration." Is the regime in the mood to reintroduce a measure of religious instruction in the schools? Would it allow more students for the priesthood to enter the deserted seminaries?

"These two issues simply are questions of survival for the church in Hungary," a cleric here said.

Cardinal Lékai is the successor to József Cardinal Mindszenty, who in his last years in exile in Vienna, where he died in 1975, was still indomitably opposed to any deal with the Communists. Cardinal Mindszenty's admirers privately characterize the present primate occasionally as a "collaborator" with the Budapest regime.

'Basis of Faith'

But a Western diplomat in the capital who follows church-state relations remarked: "Cardinal Lékai knows exactly how far he can go in his contacts with the government—he doesn't yield an inch on the basis of his faith."

The primate, who once served as secretary to the then Bishop Mindszenty, has obtained some important concessions from the government. Bishops who had long remained vacant are now fully functioning again. Recently, Cardinal Lékai was able to consecrate a \$200,000 church on the expanding outskirts of Budapest.

Part of the money for church construction was donated by Hungarian-Americans. Last summer, Cardinal Lékai attended a eucharistic congress in Philadelphia and visited ethnic Hungarian communities in the United States.

When he left by way of New York, officials of the Hungarian Embassy in Washington, in an unusual gesture, went to Kennedy Airport to bid the primate farewell.

Before Easter, Cardinal Lékai led 12 Hungarian bishops to Rome. Pope Paul VI received them in the Vatican and in an address expressed gratification that the Hungarian hierarchy was complete again, with all sees having their archbishops or bishops.

However, the pontiff also mentioned that some problems in church-state relations must still be solved.

Deputy Premier in Talks

In the current negotiations between the church and the Communist government, the primate deals principally with Deputy Premier György Aczel, who is in charge of cultural policies.

Mr. Aczel started a public dialogue with the church in the Communist ideological monthly *Világosság* in October. He suggested in a long article that Communists and Catholics, despite their divergent philosophical conceptions, could and should collaborate in the solution of domestic and international problems for the sake of national unity.

Other Communist writers developed the same theme in various newspapers and magazines. The public reaction from the church was at first cautious. Later, an authoritative reply appeared in a church publication over the signature of the Most Rev. József Cserháti, bishop of Pécs, secretary of the Hungarian Bishops Conference.

Bishop Cserháti, who is believed to reflect Cardinal Lékai's views, said the Christians were willing to cooperate with the authorities "in the interest of the community."

Second-Class Citizens
However, the spokesman for the hierarchy said that Catholics, who account for 60 per cent of Hungary's population, were often being treated as second-class citizens.

Here, in Esztergom, the feeling prevails that the Communist regime and the hierarchy have begun a new round of confidential contacts that may take months or even years before

results, if any, be Officially, responsibly, decline any comm what Bishop Cserháti ten.

"We must take a historic view," an old priest, St. Stephen, the practically founded 1 years ago. Without there would be no H Communist leaders surely feel that if it to strengthen the H national identity; that without the church.

Ethiopian Holds 2d D Kremlin T

MOSCOW, May 5.—The Ethiopian head Col. Mengistu Haile Selassie, second round of today with the K from whom he is seeking arms.

A Tass report said that Soviet military cussed at yesterday talks between Sovi Nikolai Podgorny a gists.

At a Kremlin din both Col. Mengistu gony blamed imp "reactionary Arab Ethiopia's military

"Reactionary Arab separatists in Ethiopia of Eritrea, have neighboring reactio countries in an at dermine the Ethiopi Mengistu said. "Y coordinator and lea reactionary forces i enemy of oppressed rialism and in part ican imperialism."

Ethiopia's military closed the U.S. m in Addis Ababa las faced with a guer Eritrea, territorial the Sudan and Sou ally—and armed op political opponents.

Commons For Ouster

LONDON, May 5.—House of Commons 34 Tuesday to Secretary Merlyn R to deport Americans ball and Philip / legally endangering national security.

The vote occurred hour debate deman members of Parlia erictions that the security threat.

"The decision to throughout been m alone and it was i interest of this coult said.

Mr. Rosenbail, a the Evening Standar was accused of "c publication inform icial to the United Kingdom." author and former was similarly accus

Thailand C
'Free-Fire'
BANGKOK, May Thai authorities residents of at least under Communist d provinces to move o a program impleme ment of "free-fire a Indochina war.

The official radio declares "white zone" immediately. The ned from their homes six months, it said, the first use of a law the military coup d' land last Oct. 6.

The law permits a declare "white zone" ince declared Commu About half the 77 Thailand are consider Communist-infested.

Bhutto Rec
Opposition
ISLAMABAD, May Pakistan's detained leaders have submitted mla to Prime Ministe All Bhutto for res country's two-month crisis, an opposition said yesterday.

The next move is Bhutto, the spokesma nine-party Pakistan N lliance (PNA) said. The were in a letter se Bhutto Tuesday.

The spokesman refus details of the opposition But informed source the PNA was still t that Mr. Bhutto resign to hold fresh genera It alleges that elect months ago were rig

Uganda to Exec
Group of Invade
LONDON, May 5.—Uganda is to execute members of what it de an "advance party" for sion from Tanzania, Ra da reported yesterday.

The radio reported th of the 38-man group, said was made up of and Ugandan exiles. If they would be execut ing squad.

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Ethics in a Democracy

President Carter has asked Congress to stiffen its code of ethics, and create a new agency, the office of government ethics, headed by someone appointed by the President and approved by the Senate. It would be easy enough to make fun of a President who finds it easier to talk about ethics than do something about employment and inflation, who promised to cut back on the bureaucracy but wants a new bureau. But ethics in a democracy cannot be quite so whimsically dismissed—especially in this year of 1977.

In a representative government there will always be some doubt as to who is being represented. A chiefly heritable office, like a seat in the old House of Lords in Britain (that, too, is now being changed) presented no such difficulties—the landholders in Yorkshire might have different problems from those in Kent, but at least a lord held his seat for life and would not go into another line of business, utilizing his experience in government on behalf of a corporation selling wool or hops. And the House of Commons took a long time to provide pay for members, so that outside sources of income were taken for granted, and were in fact used to buy votes.

But legislatures have now become ways of life for many members and the questions of just how they derive their incomes and what effect they have on national policy are very real. True, there are still the local interests that mean votes, or jobs when a term ends, and the line between the two, in purely ethical terms, may not be too easy to draw. But essentially democracy means that the

representative will work for his voters, and not be bought, by cash or promises, to work against them. Therefore, laws and agencies to enforce them, that are designed to prevent anti-voter influence, fit the general pattern.

They are of special importance now that Lockheed has left its trail in democracies around the world: that in the United States a president and a vice-president have resigned under fire, and congressmen have been charged with all manner of peccadilloes, from the amorous to the pecuniary. Democracy and representative government is under fire; many citizens have been disillusioned, and one of Jimmy Carter's primary electoral goals was to re-establish lost confidence in popular government, both by style and substance.

So the Carter initiative in this respect cannot be dismissed out of hand. But one is entitled to wish that there might also be an enforceable law for government officials, elected or appointed, that would not only pressure them to be honest, but reasonably intelligent. There is a tendency, especially in the United States today, to assume that errors stem from dishonesty—perhaps suspense fiction has contributed to this myth. But unhappily there seems to be no form of human government that bars stupidity; no law that condemns it; no court that can pass on it. So democracy will have to work toward honest freedom—that is, at least, far better than dishonest autocracy, which can be even stupider than the alternative, because it cannot be checked by any means, or for any reason.

7 Men in a Boat

It's hard to be a statesman in a world where unemployment is high and hopes for rapid improvement are vanishing. Yesterday, President Carter flew to London where, like most visitors, he will discover that current anxieties run much deeper than in the United States. In this country, the only real question is the rate at which things will improve. But in Western Europe there is an undercurrent of concern about the political effects of prolonged stagnation.

The men who head Europe's governments are under rising pressure to defend the narrowest versions of national interests. The great visions of common purpose, worked out during the long boom of the 1960s, have been put away in mothballs. Hard times, now as always, are divisive.

Mr. Carter is the newcomer in this tight little group of seven—two North Americans, an Asian, four Europeans—who speak for the world's great industrial powers. The other six are likely to regard him a bit quizzically. When the planning for this meeting began, he was firmly on the side of the countries with big deficits who were urging the West Germans to speed up their economy and help everyone else's exports. Since then, Mr. Carter has changed his mind. He has embraced the German position, which regards inflation as the great menace. That leaves the other Europeans, particularly Italians and Britons, feeling more exposed than ever. It also leaves them more inclined to murmur audibly about the regrettable possibilities of having to discriminate against imports from their neighbors.

Mr. Carter evidently didn't realize it when he abandoned the symbolic \$50 rebate, but he was marking an interesting turning point. He was backing off the American commitment to speed up business activity here and around the world. He was joining the Germans in acknowledging the great probability of low economic growth for the indefinite future. In the London talks this weekend, the other six will doubtless invite him, tact-

fully, to explore that somber prospect further. If the United States doesn't want to follow its customary methods of expanding the economy with devices like tax cuts and rebates, there is the German alternative. The Germans have more or less made up their minds to keep doggedly lending their surpluses back to their deficit-ridden customers in France, Britain and Italy, to keep their markets open and to avoid political collapses. Will the Americans also keep lending?

The seven men in London will have a firm grip on one central truth: It isn't the technical details that count, but rather the ultimate effects on standards of living. As Mr. Carter talks with the four Europeans, it will doubtless occur to him that all of them have two things in common. All of them are losing status at home. But none of them is under much challenge from new and interesting political figures in either his own party or the opposition. All of them have opposition, of course, but it's always the same old opposition, devoid of new ideas. It's hard to be brilliant in a stagnant economy, where everything keeps coming back to the grocery bill. Even the strongest of the four, West Germany's Helmut Schmidt, is seeing his strength nibbled away by tedious quarrels over things like the funding of pensions.

The current atmosphere throughout most of the industrial world these days is bad for political reputations. Most of the major governments are suffering a steady erosion of their status and public standing. President Carter will have achieved a good deal on this trip if he can only get the other six governments to believe that he and his administration are going to be the exception to this ominous rule. But exception or not, he will learn that much of his success now depends on theirs, and vice versa. Mr. Carter occupies a prominent place in the same boat as his six new friends.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Carter's First Summit

It would be nice if we could look on President Jimmy Carter as a kind of "Red" Adair, an infallible all-purpose Free World consultant-cum-trouble-shooter, who in a crisis can fly in, cap the blow-out and then return to his hot-line telephone. . . . To see the Carter visit in this light demands an excessive allowance for journalistic license, and even those entertaining such high hopes would have misgivings on the score of American hegemony. All the same, Mr. Carter comes with all the freshness of a new man. Certainly he is lacking in experience, but is learning fast, is bursting with energy and ideas and has a genius for maintaining an open line with the public.

By contrast, all the other six at the summit seem dangerously close to the end of their lease of political life instead of at the

beginning of it. Mr. Callaghan is kept precariously afloat by a handful of conscience-stricken Liberals. Signor Andreotti governs, however manfully and skillfully, by permission of a huge Communist party. President Giscard, with an election only 10 months ahead at the latest, is increasingly out-of-control, pulled by the Popular Front and harassed by his Gaullist allies. Even Chancellor Schmidt, for all Germany's prosperity, is on the slide and hounded by problems. This must be a reflection of a general malaise in the advanced industrial world, especially in Europe. Yet living standards, even in the countries worst hit by inflation and unemployment (with the exception of Britain) are higher than ever before, and incomparably higher than in even the best-off among the regimented Communist countries.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 6, 1902

KANSAS CITY—Other immigrants within a generation of two become Americanized. The Chinese, however, clung tenaciously to their old habits and standards of living. That is why they are not allowed free access to this country. As a matter of self-preservation, the United States cannot allow alien communities to be fostered within its boundaries," said an editorial in the Kansas City Star.

Fifty Years Ago

May 6, 1927

NEW YORK—Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope, editor of the New York World, and his wife were painfully injured in an automobile crash near Yonkers last night when another automobile collided with the Swope car. Both Mr. and Mrs. Swope suffered broken noses and severe cuts about the head and face. Heywood Brown, columnist on the World, was in the car at the time but escaped unhurt.



Bad News for the Third World

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—Nearly one-quarter of the preparation time for the Western summit has been spent on trying to agree on an economic package for the Third World.

Yet the evidence suggests that the communiqué will be a very mixed bag, with nothing like all the goodies that are necessary to get the Third World moving out of a recession that has left it riddled with debt and increasingly incapable of dealing constructively with its shanty-dominated exploding cities.

Not only is this bad news for the Third World countries themselves, but it is bad news for the West that could well use the Third World as a shock absorber for its own growth. Pump in finance for the Third World and it could turn up as extra buying power for Western goods, but without the direct inflationary effect from added consumption that domestic pump-priming produces.

Up in the Air

Part of the reason for caution at the summit is the European fear that President Carter could not deliver Congress on a truly radical package. And so, for example, the attempt by the American team to sell the Europeans their "world development program" which would institutionalize an ongoing commitment to fighting world poverty, is still up in the air.

But is this European skepticism fair to America? It may not be, but the evidence does suggest that so far the Americans have been stronger on rhetoric than on substance. One White House adviser recently told the President bluntly: "There have been no significant advances taken on Third World issues since you were elected."

He is probably right. Despite all the talk about increasing foreign aid, the amounts proposed barely show up in the aid statistics. There has been no move to refinance, on a low-interest basis, the debt of the poorest, noncredit-worthy countries—the 20 countries that make up the "Fourth World."

The trade front, the most important of all fronts, is in even sorer shape. The President was widely hailed recently for not capitulating to the shoe lobby by agreeing to raise tariffs. Yet adding the line when this should be the major attacking front is not what most generals would call progress. Indeed, if Robert Strauss, the U.S. trade representative, negotiates restrictive voluntary quotas on shoes, then territory will have been conceded. The Europeans, needless to say, have no better record. Over the last few months the British, for example, have been stepping up quotas on textiles from the Far East.

The Good News

Now for the good news: The summit will commit the West irreversibly behind an international system of world food stocks—a promise from the World Food Conference that may well turn out to be one of the most important institutions of the late 20th century. The IMF will also be blessed if it moves rapidly down the road to becoming the lender of last resort in short emergency world central bank.

The summit will put the seal on the recent decision to increase the capitalization of the World Bank and to replenish substantially its low-interest affiliate, the International Development Association. However, although it is possible that the World Bank will be given the green light to double its borrowing capacity in time for its September annual meeting, the summit will probably only refer to this in general terms. There will also be talk of a program of additional aid to help bail out the really impoverished countries. The European Commission is arguing for a new \$1-billion commitment to help see them through the current hard times.

Common Fund

But the banquet will also have a poisoned chalice—the so-called Common Fund. This Third World proposal is meant to be a way of stabilizing commodity prices, using a \$3-billion support fund. The United States, long hostile, is now prepared to consider it, carrying the Europeans along. Yet it is a flawed scheme that promises to consume hundreds of thousands of hours of effort to produce an arrangement that could end up being as unmanageable as the European Common Agricultural Policy.

A more promising and speedy approach would be to tackle key commodities like sugar, copper and jute on a case-by-case basis. Moreover, there's a danger that the West is falling in with this Third World demand because it diverts attention and energies from the more sensitive trade barriers issue.

The elimination of tariff and other barriers could increase the

export earnings of the developing countries by over \$80 billion a year by 1985.

What is needed is for the summit leaders to initiate really radical steps on the trade front, combined with an issue of IMF Special Drawing Rights. This would not only make possible a Third World economic resurgence, but would strike a blow for non-inflationary recovery back home.

The Test for Carter in London

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—At the London summit this weekend, President Carter goes up against three important allied leaders to whom he has done political dirt. Since none of them can stray far from the American fold, the outcome of the encounter—and indeed the London meeting as a whole—is no big deal.

But it will be interesting to see if the President can soothe hurt feelings. For to do so he will have to curb the impatient personal impulses that have hitherto dominated the foreign policy of this administration.

Mr. Carter came to the White House without any serious experience of international politics. Most of his ideas were developed in a presidential campaign which denigrated as immoral and foreign to American tradition the policies of Henry Kissinger.

Carter emerged from that experience with a number of pet notions which he believed to be touchstones of right and wrong in foreign policy. Among other things he wanted more emphasis on human rights and less support for governments that violated them; a ban or slowdown on shipment of arms, especially the stuff from which nuclear weapons could be made; and more cooperation with allied countries in solving common problems, particularly of economic management.

During his first days in office, Carter set out these views in ringing public declarations. But foreigners have the peculiarly of being foreign. What seemed to Carter simple and eternal verities posed political problems for the leaders of West Germany, France and Japan.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was

annoyed first because the Carter stance on nuclear proliferation cut against German plans for energy development in general, and a particular deal with Brazil; second, because the human rights statements compromised Bonn's quieter (and far more successful) approach to the Communist world; and third, because in economic matters he felt that he was being lectured like an errant schoolboy.

France Firsters

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was made to look bad with France's Gaullists because pressure on arms sales, relations with undemocratic governments, and transfer of nuclear material compromised Giscard's independence. The more so since Carter seemed to be reviving with the British the old Anglo-Saxon alliance so poisonous to France-firsters.

Premier Takeo Fukuda was weakened first by Carter's insistence that Japan forgo plans for development of nuclear reprocessing plants; next by a lack of support for the Japanese connection with the not exactly democratic regime of South Korea; and third by economic arguments which came out to mean self-imposed tariff barriers for Japanese exports.

Soothing these wounded feelings is not, in itself, nearly as important as the allies *liber* allies school of American diplomacy imagines. West Germany and Japan, and even France, are dependent upon American support in security matters. Their governments are not going to jump to the Communist side even if Carter hangs tough.

Tight Cooperation

Nor is there that much international business which depends upon tight cooperation among the allies. At the absolute best, if everything goes swimmingly, the London summit will yield a joint declaration supporting free trade and energy conservation, a common determination to help the poorer countries, and a synchronization of efforts to maintain prosperity without inflation.

But it is not all that hard for Carter to patch it up with the three disaffected allied leaders. He chiefly has to show an understanding for alliance politics—a realization that what are projects to him present serious problems to other leaders. Given that understanding, he and the allied chiefs can work together quietly to meet political problems in ways that do the least damage to all parties.

Whether Carter is willing to be that accommodating, however, does represent an important test—indeed the true significance of the London summit. For if he does not move to accommodate, then American policy will continue to move in eccentric circles. If he does soften, then there is a chance that the President's advisers can guide him back to a policy that will sit better with traditional friends and be less confusing to the rest of the world.

Visit to Geneva

President Carter's generous plan to visit Geneva to meet President Assad of Syria on the Middle East situation deserves every gratitude and praise, for it provides other leaders with incentive to make an effort too. But above all, it is the Israeli leadership—with its acute awareness of humanitarian values through a long history of persecution and suffering of its own people—who should ponder, with more vigor and intensity, ways and means of improving the present situation. One vital aspect is the revival in their own country of the spirit that their founding fathers fostered long ago, when they dreamed of Israel and its Arab neighbors living independently, side by side, in harmony, justice and lasting peace.

HARRY SPIRO.

Tel Aviv.

The Frost Interviews

No Limit With Nix

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—One of the great British sensations of the 1980s was the scandal of a country churchman, the rector of Stiffkey, caught in wrongdoing, defrocked, the rector capitalized on his notoriety by joining a traveling carnival, where he was exhibited in a barrel.

Richard Nixon is our rector of Stiffkey: shameless, grasping, freakish. People talk about whether David Frost or someone else can extract "the truth" from him, as if he had any notion of truth. Our fascination actually lies in knowing that there is no limit, and never has been, to what the man will do. And so we watch him on show in our society's well-paid equivalent of a barrel.

Enjoyment of Nixon is irresistible. We all tuned in. But the serious point remains, a point about us. We nominated and elected the man, repeatedly. Prof. James David Barber of Duke, a leading authority on the presidency, remarks in the current issue of the Washington Monthly that, "despite the most abundant evidence, ever available regarding any potential president," we failed to see through "the machinations of an expert flim-flam man."

The essential danger in Nixon as president was his attitude toward power. His idea was that if he asserted authority, he had it:

He could bomb or overthrow another democratic system. Other dents have abused power none had his utter contempt for the restraints that have this country free—the restraints, decency, above all, reason, decency, above all, reason. . . .

Have we learned to match the issue, and to try responded in a more ordinary way. But I wonder whether the larger respect for the limits of authority has really been One reason for doubt distinction that many to draw between Nixon man who was his prime mover and agent in some gravest abuses of authority.

Of course, there is a thing to do with the V cover-up. But he had to do with acts that would violate our moral order. An extreme—the most extreme in history, I think—was the truth in Vietnam withdrawal of America.

Tonkin Gul

Presidents had previously military action a formal declaration of the kind had some authority. . . . American lives, say, of Tonkin Gulf Resolution treaty.

In 1973 in Cambodia, no treaty. The Tonkin Gulf had been repealed were no American lives. Richard Nixon as Kissinger simply waged, own, a war that they would not approve. . . . The anniversary of 0 example coincided with Frost-Nixon interview, by the National, Kent State, on May 4 students protesting the of Cambodia.

Indeed, without abuse sign policy, the Watergate up might never have or was probably decided, not so much the danger as what John Mich "the White House" tapping, bugging, burg signed to conceal as Nixon-Kissinger foreign such as the secret b, Cambodia.

American Id

In a broader sense, of American ideals at lead to the same at h was the teaching of t more investigation, as ruthless as received foreign "enemies" fore long been employ Americans.

A shameful example shameful in its past just been disclosed by Intelligence Committee early 1976 and the end after Richard Nixon he the actual conduct of Micronesians to him they would ask from it in negotiations. The dropping on our own, approved in 1973 by E singer.

A one-time aide of 1 Roger Morris, has a bo out this summer the music. . . . The of the Nixon-Kissinger Morris has an ambivalent Henry Kissinger and for Nixon. But he once Nixon "spared" Henry in the end "by taking of public responsibility less and malice they less than their success.

"No trauma of the p r is written," can blot common outrages, t Cambodian bombings, t to the squalor of later Bangladesh and Chile. or can change the t these men were, in Christopher Lasch's p dictment, "fatally ruin American life".

The International Tribune welcomes letters. Short letters better chances of being published. All letters are for consideration for opinion. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request their letters be returned with initials but not signed and bearing their complete address.

chst Group Profits ble in Latest Year

T. May 5 (AP)—The Hoechst group's profits nearly doubled last year, according to a report by the company's board of directors. The group's earnings rose 91 million deutsche marks from 45 million in 1976 to 136 million in 1977. The group's sales also rose, from 2.5 billion to 2.8 billion marks.

The group's profits were boosted by higher operating costs with increased productivity, he added, earnings in 1977 will not exceed those of 1976, and may not even reach that level.

Sales in the synthetic fibers sector continued to suffer, Mr. Sammet said. In the first quarter alone, domestic losses in the fiber sector totaled about 35 million DM, more than total losses in this sector for all of 1976.

"We're simply not in a position to compete with cheap fibers from abroad due to our high personnel costs and the high value of the mark," he said. In other sectors, the growth of pharmaceuticals sales declined in 1976 due to increasing difficulties with government controls. But plastics sales grew sharply both at home and abroad.

Siemens Profit Slips
MUNICH, May 5 (Reuters)—Siemens consolidated group profit in the first half ended Sept. 30 slipped 1.2 per cent to 255 million DM from the 258 million DM reported a year ago.

The company said world turnover rose 6 per cent to 10.9 billion DM. Incoming orders rose 19 per cent to 13.4 billion DM. Foreign orders rose 29 per cent to 7.6 billion DM.

AKZO Net Falls 49%
ARNHEM, the Netherlands, May 5 (Reuters)—First-quarter profits at AKZO fell 49 per cent to 11 million guilders (about \$4.51 million) from the 21.6 million guilders earned in the year-ago period.

Sales fell 5 per cent to 2.66 billion guilders from 2.82 billion a year ago. The company attributed the decline to the sale of its Swedish paper-product company, Edet, and to a rise in the value of the guilder, which reduced the value of sales outside Holland when translated into guilders.

The board termed the first-quarter results "unsatisfactory" but said that sales and prices of textile filament yarns and staple fibers had failed to recover during the period.

Modifies for Aid ortugal
LONDON, May 5 (AP-DJ)—The U.S. State Department has modified for proposed multi-annual support for Portugal now is seeking approval for a \$500 million over the next year.

Portugal administration be matched by West Spain and other countries.

International Relations approved legislation authorizing \$200 million of U.S. aid to Portugal, to be provided between March 30, with \$100 million coming after Congress is satisfied countries also are to help Portugal its tight financial

ssional source said previous idea of a \$150 million loan to Portugal, to be the United States countries over a three-year period, is "completely unworkable."

Portugal, the United States is considering a \$500-million loan at non-concessional U.S. loans to other under the foreign-aid have been approved in low-interest credits. administration decided was not necessary for Portugal.

is expected to run a payments deficit this out \$750 million, in-ces said. They added United States provides n as a foreign aid loan ver this deficit, it may under the revised ap- or several European and Japan to provide 100 million or more.

le the international Fund already has a \$500-million loan to the U.S. officials said is considering some ad-entits.

Market Closed
Stock exchanges and banks closed in Japan on Thursday, national holiday.

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Executive's private, emergency and balance flights—enjoy it really matters

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JET AVIATION
58 Zurich Airport
1.01-814 2002 (24 hrs)
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

ITT to Acquire Eason Oil

International Telephone & Telegraph has reached a preliminary agreement to acquire Eason Oil Co. of Oklahoma in an exchange of stock valued at more than \$41.1 million. Proposed terms call for an exchange of 2.5 shares of ITT common for each Eason share. Based on the number of Eason shares currently outstanding, the transaction would involve the issuance of about 4.12 million ITT common shares. The transaction is subject to a number of conditions, including approval by directors of both companies and Eason shareholders. Eason is engaged primarily in the exploration, acquisition, development and operation of oil and natural gas properties at home and abroad. It also has interests in natural gas processing plants and in gas gathering and compression systems.

Fluor Revises Offer for Daniel

Fluor Corp. has revised its proposal to acquire

Daniel International Corp., a general building contractor, by raising its cash tender offer price for Daniel stock to \$31.20 a share from \$30. The total value of the new offer is \$218 million. Fluor says that Daniel's directors have not taken a position on the merits of the offer. However, Fluor adds that a majority of the Daniel board will tender their shares at the revised price.

Gillette Seeks All of Braun

Gillette, through its wholly-owned subsidiary Gillette International Capital Corp., plans to offer 405 deutsche marks per share for the preferred shares of Braun AG it does not already own. Gillette International acquired all Braun's ordinary shares in 1967 and now holds 85.9 per cent of the non-voting preferred shares of the West German firm. The offer is effective immediately and remains open until Aug. 31. The average market price for the shares this year is 326 DM against 299 DM in 1976.

Fed Still Aims to Regulate Foreign Banks

DORADO BEACH, Puerto Rico, May 5 (AP-DJ)—The complex and controversial question of regulating U.S. branches of foreign banks resurfaced during the convention of the Bankers Association of Foreign Trade here this week.

The question dropped from public attention last year, when a Federal Reserve Board-backed bill to bring such branches under federal jurisdiction died in the Senate Banking Committee after having been passed by the House. But this week Stephen Gardner, vice-chairman of the Fed, told the bankers' convention that the Fed would renew its effort to attain control over the foreign branches.

His statement Monday was followed yesterday by the adoption here of a policy declaration that broadly aligned the majority of the voting members of the organization with the Fed on the issue.

The declaration noted that a minority of the membership opposed further regulation of foreign branches. Conference sources identified the minority as the 11 member banks of the New York Clearing System. Bank of America, based in San Francisco, was described as undecided.

Earlier in the week, Wolfgang Jahn, management board member of West Germany's Commerzbank, had remarked that he regards the Fed's new initiative as unwarranted and he rebutted

domestic subsidiaries in several states.

A second sore point is whether foreign commercial banks should be permitted to operate in the U.S. securities business, an activity that is prohibited to U.S. banks under the Glass-Steagall Act. Some 20 foreign banks with commercial U.S. operations also have interests in U.S. securities firms. In addition, foreign banks with branches and agencies in the U.S. escaped the Bank Holding Company Act and thus may engage in non-banking activities, including investment in commercial firms.

The Fed would like to put a stop to further multi-state branching by foreign banks and to halt the spread of securities and non-bank business by foreign branches. Mr. Gardner said the Fed is willing to permit existing multi-state branches and securities operations to remain in business.

There are two other main issues: That foreign branches operating be covered by the deposit security plan such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and that they be subject to the Fed's minimum reserve requirements "to insure the integrity" of U.S. monetary policy, in Mr. Gardner's words.

The key to the success or failure of the Fed's move will be the attitude of the Carter administration, which so far has not taken a stand.

Auto Imports Set Record in U.S. in April

DETROIT, May 5 (AP)—Imported car sales set a U.S. record in April, but domestic small car sales failed to keep pace.

Figures released by the industry showed gains but not records for the predominantly larger domestic car market.

Analysts said it was too early to conclude whether the market had been affected by President Carter's call for taxes on gas-guzzling cars and rebates on fuel-sipping ones. But several speculated the plan did boost the sales of the largely fuel-efficient imports.

Imports sales in April totaled 206,500 units, up 65 per cent from the year before and the highest for any month in history. The previous record was 187,700, set just a month before. Domestic sales of 821,989 cars were up 4 per cent from a year ago.

Imports took a 20-per-cent share of the total market for the month, the first time the foreign penetration has been that high since August 1975.

Mr. Carter has not yet said whether his tax-rebate plan, which would be made retroactive to May 1, will include imports. The plan now calls for a maximum \$473 rebate and \$449 tax on just domestic cars.

Small-car specialists, American Motors, which has been in a slump for two years, posted a 25-per-cent sales drop from April 1976. Chrysler, which also emphasizes small cars, reported a 16-per-cent decline.

Sales at General Motors were up 5 per cent to near-record levels, and Ford reported a 20-per-cent gain.

Combined domestic and imported new car sales in April totaled 1,028,169, up 13 per cent from a year ago. For the first four months, overall sales were up 11 per cent from 1976. Domestic sales were up 6 per cent and imports were up 47 per cent.

Among domestic makers, GM sales for the year are up 8 per cent and Ford sales are 15.5 per cent higher, while Chrysler is off 12 per cent and AMC 30 per cent.

Among the leading importers, Toyota sales to date are up 59 per cent, Datsun's are ahead 46 per cent and Volkswagen's are up 26 per cent.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
American Petrofina			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	366.73	355.9	
Profits	7.5	12.9	
Per Share	0.70	1.21	
American Standard			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	443.7	422.0	
Profits	26.0	30.9	
Per Share	1.34	1.16	
Quaker Oats			
Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	332.8	331.5	
Profits	15.3	14.3	
Per Share	0.70	0.63	
Nine Months			
Revenue	1,175.0	1,094.0	
Profits	57.0	43.7	
Per Share	2.58	1.92	
Greerhound			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	861.0	886.0	
Profits	8.0	13.8	
Per Share	0.20	0.32	
Pet			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	264.8	251.8	
Profits	7.3	6.3	
Per Share	1.07	0.96	
Share dil.	0.99	0.89	
Year			
Revenue	1,064.1	1,010.6	
Profits	27.04	23.7	
Per Share	4.00	3.59	
Share dil.	3.72	3.34	

Prices Edge Higher, Trade Active in N.Y.

Money Supply Spurts In Latest Week

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher after a rocky start today.

The market was down slightly near the opening, just after the wholesale price index was reported, but rallied to pull solidly ahead in early afternoon before giving up about half of its gains.

Analysts said investors were initially upset by the size of the price increase, but on closer examination there was some encouragement because of a slower rise in industrial commodity prices.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's basic money supply—M-1—rose \$1.7 billion to a seasonally adjusted average of \$327.7 billion in the week ended April 27. The broader measure—M-2—increased \$2.1 billion to an average of \$763.9 billion.

For the latest four weeks, M-1 averaged an 8.4-per-cent rate of gain from 13 weeks ago while M-2 averaged a 9.3-per-cent increase. The Dow Jones industrial average, up about five points at its peak and 3.23 at 3 p.m., ended with a gain of 2.72 to 943.44.

Volume totaled 234.3 million shares, up from 22.33 million yesterday.

Sears rose 1 1/4 to 59 3/8 and Tandy 1 1/8 to 29 3/8. The companies reported increases of 12 and 20 per cent, respectively, in April sales.

Ethyl was up 1/2 to 43 7/8. It raised its quarterly dividend 2 1/2 cents to 42 1/2 cents and predicted higher 1977 net.

Over-the-counter, Daniel International gained 3/4 to 30 1/4 bid. 37 1/4 offered. Fluor, which raised the price in its proposed offer for Daniel, eased 1/8 to 33 3/4 on the NYSE.

Sea Containers rose 1 3/8 to 34 1/8. Colt 1 to 54 5/8. Johnson & Johnson 1 1/8 to 68 1/8. Savin Business 1 1/4 to 23 3/4. Dover 2 1/2 to 42 1/4. Lincoln National 1 to 36 1/8 and Bliss & Laughlin 1 1/2 to 21 3/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed higher with the index up 0.42 to 113.97.

Eason Oil rose 12 3/4 to 74 3/4. ITT has agreed to acquire Eason.

Wholesale Prices Soar 1.1% in U.S. in Month

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—Wholesale prices soared 1.1 per cent in April, the third big monthly increase in a row, the government reported today.

The April increase—a 13.2-per-cent annual rate—matched the March rise and followed a jump of 0.9 per cent in February. The March increase had been the biggest monthly jump since October 1975.

Not since October-November 1974 have wholesale price increases exceeded 1 per cent for two consecutive months. These increases ultimately are passed along to consumers in higher retail prices.

Budget director Bert Lance said he hopes for a reversal soon of the recent "serious" upward trend in wholesale and retail prices.

Commenting on today's news, Mr. Lance said it was "sort of a good sign" that the April index did not rise more than the 1.1-per-cent gain in March.

He added it is still difficult to determine how much of the rise was due to the cold weather and the California drought.

Government economists had expected the April jump because farm prices have been rising at a rate of better than 1 per cent for the past five months. Prices for farm products in April increased 3.4 per cent, the biggest jump in a year, while prices for

processed foods and feeds climbed 2.5 per cent.

Wholesale coffee prices rose another 7.3 per cent last month following a jump of nearly 31 per cent in March.

Not all the news was bad as the increase in prices for industrial commodities eased slightly last month. These prices rose 0.6 per cent following an increase of 0.8 per cent in March.

Economists look to prices of industrial goods as a truer measure of underlying inflationary trends. Much of the recent increase in farm and food prices has resulted from the effect of the abnormally cold winter weather on crops and shipments, and economists expect these prices to begin moderating.

The Labor Department said the wholesale price index now stands at 194.3 per cent of its 1967 base, and during the past year wholesale prices have risen by 7.2 per cent.

The rise in the crude materials index, however, slowed sharply in April when it rose only 0.3 per cent after a gain of 2.3 per cent in March.

In other news today, the Federal Reserve Board reported that consumer installment credit increased by a record \$2.72 billion in March to \$18.25 billion after adjustment for seasonal variations. This compared to a \$2.02 billion advance in February.

Sugar Subsidy Averts Import Quota

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—Resisting protectionist pressures from Congress, President Carter yesterday refused to curb sugar imports but did agree to begin subsidy payments when prices drop below the break-even figure.

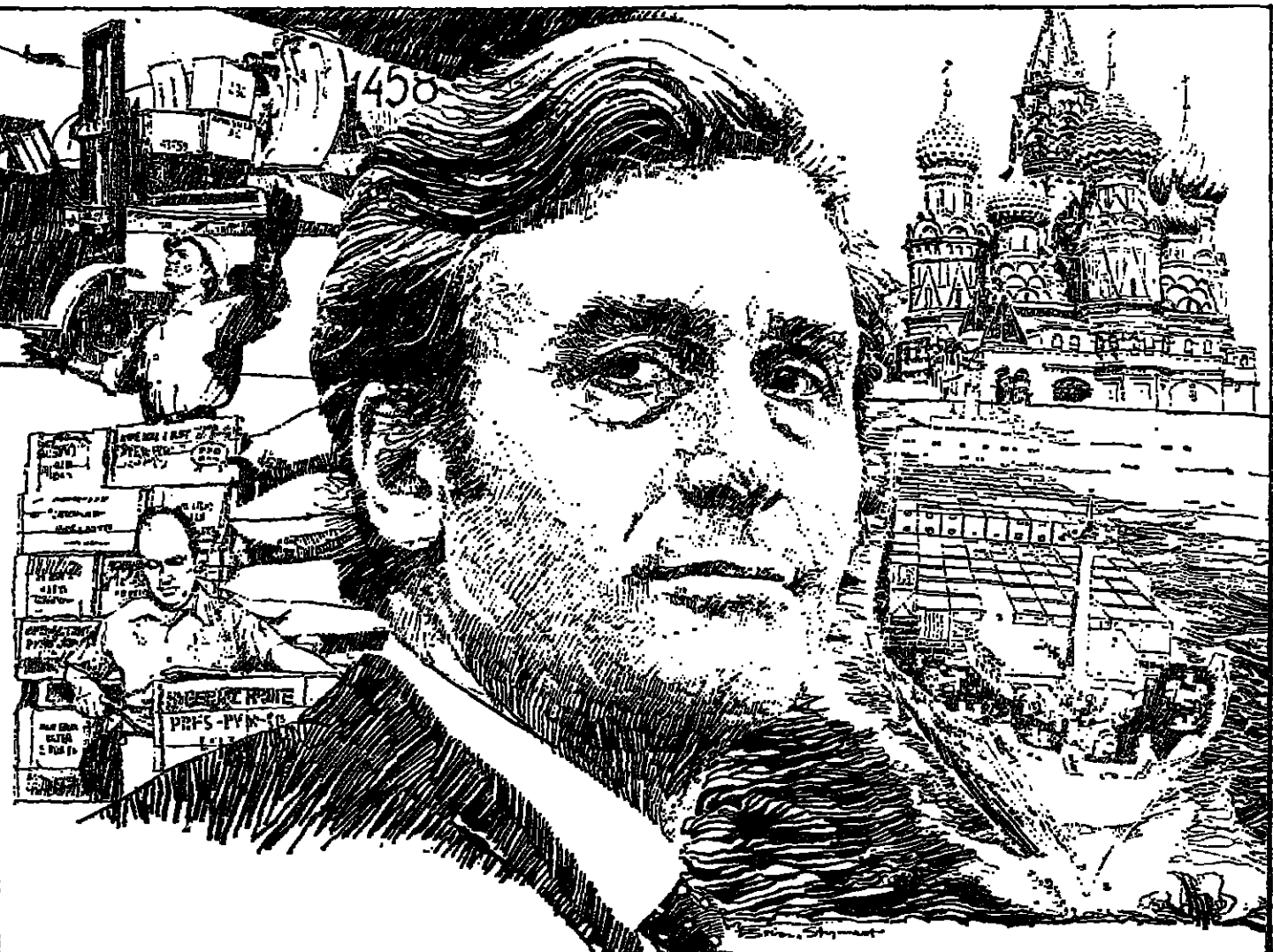
The decision calls for payment of up to two cents a pound, starting with the 1977 crop, if the market price at that time falls below 13 1/2 cents a pound, the cost of production. At the current price of 12 cents a pound, this would mean a support payment of 1 1/2 cents. Each cent-a-pound payment will cost the Treasury \$125 million.

By refusing to impose restrictive quotas on sugar, Mr. Carter continues a pattern he set when he refused to limit imports of

foreign-made shoes. Still pending is a decision on whether to restrict imports of color television sets in line with a recommendation from the U.S. International Trade Commission. It had also urged Mr. Carter to restrict sugar imports to 4.2 million tons.

Congress could reject the President's decision, but is not expected to. There is little sentiment in Congress to return to a sugar program with import quotas similar to those that expired in 1974.

Special Trade Representative Robert Strauss said the President's support-payment program is an interim measure to keep sugar growers in business while Washington attempts to work out an international sugar agreement at talks under way in Geneva.



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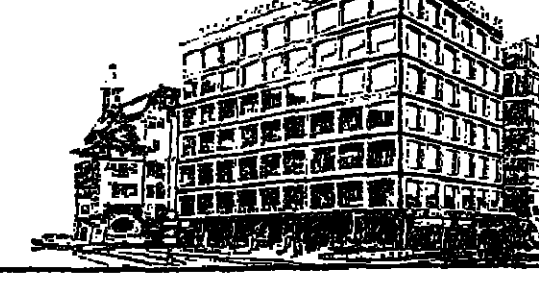
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Shown at left, new head offices of Trade Development Bank, Geneva. Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. TDB is now the sixth largest commercial bank in Switzerland.



NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 5

1977 - Stocks and High-Low	1977 - Stocks and High-Low	1977 - Stocks and High-Low	1977 - Stocks and High-Low	1977 - Stocks and High-Low	1977 - Stocks and High-Low
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MAY 5, 1977

(In French)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1977-78 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE MAY 5	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. 75-76	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	297 - 230.50	243.50	239.50 - 235	8	6.2	46.81 - 37.14 - 65.00	9,549	As of June 1, Aquitaine Co. of Canada will be a subsidiary of the parent.
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS.	Insurance	318 - 207.50	225	226.50 - 225	8	4.9	9.96 - 13.27 - 28.22	2,623	ASP S.A. Co. of Mtd merger early April (Groupe) already held.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	537 - 248	299	314 - 296	75	4.7	47.50 - 30.72 - 25.92	889	Expect 77 group turnover to exceed Fr. 3 billion (up 20% vs. 76).
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass/food	338 - 248	299	314 - 296	75	4.7	47.50 - 30.72 - 25.92	889	Net profit of 29.2 MF in 76 after 47,000 Fr. loss in 75.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	206 - 140	121	146.70 - 140	8	6.4	9.50 - 16.96 - 14.41	1,866	Cie Maritime des Chargeurs Reunis Div. for 76 = Fr. 4.50 (unchanged).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE...	Public works	152 - 84.20	85.60	92.10 - 87.50	5	8.2	9.74 - 11.10 - 10.02	1,672	SNAC subsidiary 1976 net results = 4.4 MF vs. 6.1 in 1975.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	161.50 - 87.80	96	95.50 - 87.80	6	7.8	13.02 - 10.36 - 15.85	5,738	76 net profit = Fr. 68.10 mil. vs. 72.99 mil. Div. up to Fr. 7.40 vs. Fr. 7.00.
CREDIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	147 - 78	97	80.20 - 78	7	8.4	8.63 - 6.77 - 10.84	4,528	From March 76 to March 77, CIC Group client loans up 14.1%.
CREDIT DU NORD	Bank	95 - 50	30.70	30.60 - 30	8	10.8	6.72 - 5.54 - 6.64	4,800	1976 net profit = 5,663,137 Fr. vs. 5,121,318 in 1975.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	173 - 74.60	78.50	77.50 - 74.60	8	10.9	15.58 - 28.13 - 9.52	3,484	Company to maintain same net dividend of Fr. 8 for 1976.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	207 - 127.50	127	130.50 - 127.50	4	8.7	(non signif.) - 36.50	2,193	Oct. 1, 75-Sept. 30, 76 profit = 27 MF (+19.3%). Fr. 11 dividend (vs. Fr. 10).
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	408.70 - 300	296.10	314 - 300	10	5.9	42.10 - 23.02 - 29.22	1,407	76 net profit = 43.12 MF (up 73%). Net dividend Fr. 18.30 vs. 17.60 in 75.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	199 - 148	173.80	176 - 174	6	3.2	— - - - 26.94	2,806	Grand Union subsid. earnings per share = 56.25 in 76 vs. 52.81 in 75.
IMETAL	Mining	134.70 - 72	71.30	76.10 - 72	29	4.6	7.59 - 17.97 - 2.44	7,934	Imetal to limit its holding in Lead Industries Group to 32%.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverages	621 - 281	381.90	392 - 281	26	2.8	31.77 - - - 11.00	3,157	76 net profit = 23 MF vs. 3.9 in 75. Div. up to Fr. 1.50 per share vs. Fr. 1.40.
NORD (Compagnie de)	Holding	26.20 - 16.30	16.30	19.40 - 16.30	65	7.7	2.03 - 0.18 - 0.29	13,415	76 net dividend proposal = Fr. 6 (same as 1975).
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin.)	88.70 - 64	65	68.10 - 64	6	9.2	11.71 - 6.32 - 10.76	2,825	Net dividend proposal of Fr. 5 (same as 1975) at June 22 meeting.
PECHINEY-UG. KUHLM.	Chemicals	141 - 65	65	64.20 - 65	—	7.9	14.50 - 29.50 - 4.30	15,162	Peugeot Car. 76 net non-consol. cash flow = 1,425.5 MF (+105% vs. 75).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	409.80 - 168	205.20	214 - 201.50	4	4.9	71.04 - 38.24 - 54.71	9,351	Fr. 6 net dividend to be proposed at next shareholders meeting.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	129.70 - 64	72	71 - 68.10	—	—	15.84 - - - - 5.450	5,450	Turnover March 1-Nov. 30, 1976, period = 1,261 MF (up 15%).
REDOUTE	Mail order	723 - 312	322	338 - 312	17	29	35.94 - 25.97 - 31.12	926	Roulette assets breakdown = DFL: 62.8%, S: 14%, E: 9.7%, Aus. Sch.: 1.2%.
ROBEKO	Investment Comp.	384 - 339	376.10	374.70 - 366	—	3.3	(not relevant)	22,572	Last 9 months 76 turnover (excluding RMC Inc.) = 349.52 MF (+35.33%).
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski mater.	990 - 1001	1275	1380 - 1001	34	2.0	84.64 - 71.76 - 75.76	266	

(b) Tax credit not included.

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FRIDAY, MAY 27

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NEW ISSUE

NEW ISSUE

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IN WALL STREET.
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May 6, 1977



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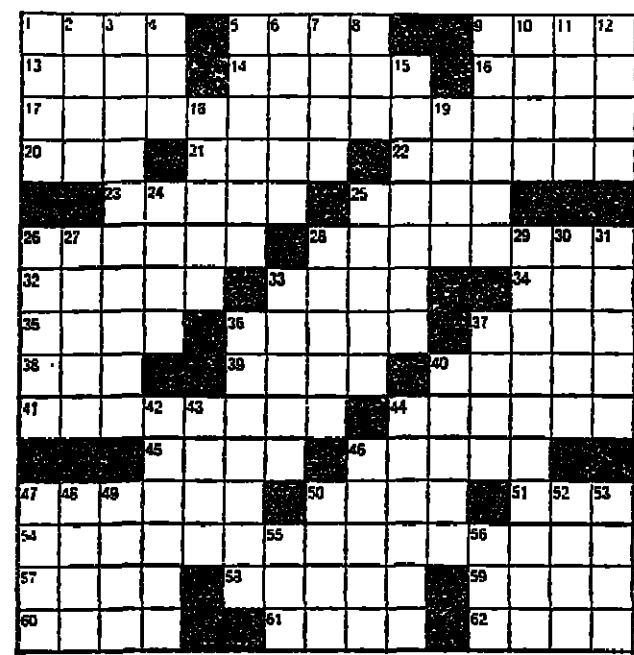
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[illegible]

CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Bone dry
 - Half: Prefix
 - Try the
 - Liars-like
 - Be of use
 - Spread
 - Throughout the world
 - Monogram of Monty's colleague
 - Norse literary collection
 - Defeat
 - 100 kopecks
 - Sets
 - Access
 - Conferred
 - Phenomena on Heathcliff's heaths
 - Borge or Melchior
 - Wherry
 - Implement
 - Concerning
 - Bogged down
 - Suffix with mix or fix
 - Cécile or Genevieve
 - Supposing
 - Bereft
- DOWN**
- Inept G.I.'s
 - Hacks
 - Stealers' coach
 - Golden-rule word
 - Rascal: Slang
 - Scene
 - Heaven's abductor
 - The sandbox set
 - Last word of "Geeseburg"
 - Words of understanding
 - "Yes—!"
 - Land of Trales
 - Hawk
 - Impudent
 - Former Italian family
 - Enthusiastic
 - Baron part
 - Concerned
 - Rosin or wood
 - Part of a bat
 - Shirk
 - Hark!
 - Clock numeral
 - Raucous
 - Building wings
 - Fedora material
 - Trifles
 - What Clancy did with the boom
 - Picture puzzle
 - Stealers' coach
 - Golden-rule word
 - Rascal: Slang
 - Scene
 - Heaven's abductor
 - The sandbox set
 - Last word of "Geeseburg"
 - Words of understanding
 - "Yes—!"
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 - Hark!
 - Clock numeral
 - Raucous
 - Building wings
 - Fedora material
 - Trifles
 - What Clancy did with the boom

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ALGARVE	C	F	Clear	MADRID	C	F	Clear
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Overcast	MILAN	26	79	Shower
ANTWERP	10	50	Shower	MOSCOW	18	64	Clear
ATHENS	27	81	Cloudy	MONTREAL	12	54	Clear
BELGRADE	26	79	Cloudy	MUNICH	18	64	Clear
BERLIN	25	77	Cloudy	NEW YORK	15	59	Shower
BIRMINGHAM	10	50	Cloudy	NICE	17	63	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	27	81	Cloudy	PARIS	9	48	Rain
CASABLANCA	17	63	Clear	PRAGUE	24	75	Clear
COPENHAGEN	28	82	Clear	ROME	25	77	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Clear	STOCKHOLM	29	84	Clear
DUBLIN	11	52	Cloudy	THE HAGUE	25	77	Clear
EDINBURGH	11	52	Rain	TOKYO	25	77	Clear
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy	TUNIS	21	70	Clear
FRANKFURT	19	66	Rain	VIENNA	22	72	Clear
GENOVA	9	48	Overcast	WASHINGTON	28	82	Clear
HELSINKI	20	68	Variable	ZURICH	5	41	Overcast
ISTANBUL	17	63	Cloudy				
LAS PALMAS	28	82	Clear				
LONDON	14	57	Variable				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Cloudy				

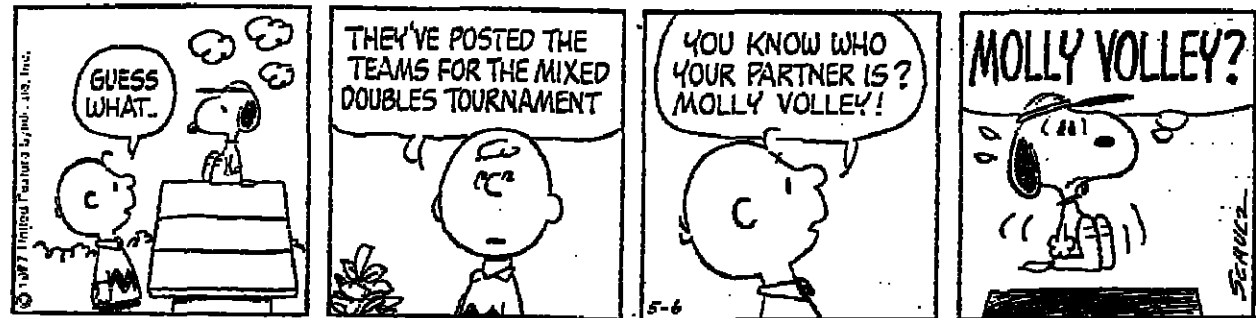
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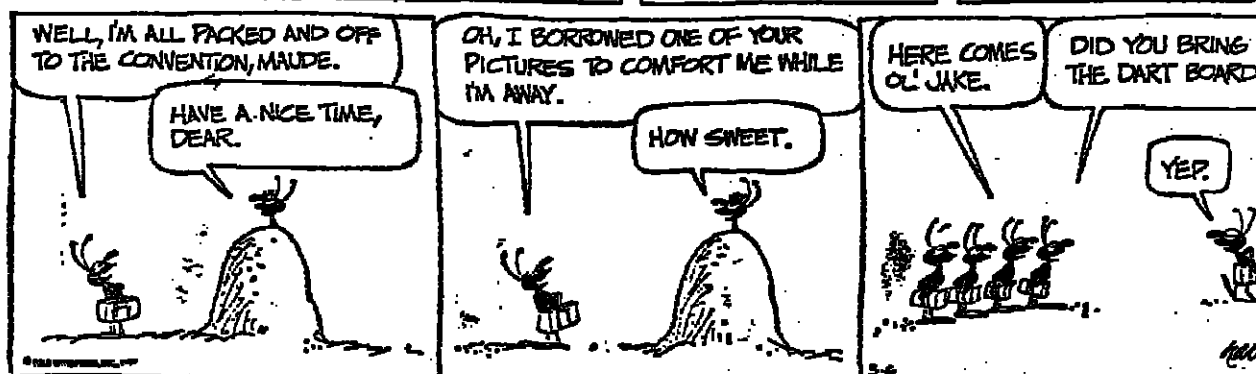
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(26) Real Estate Fund	\$F20.25	(26) Real Estate Fund	\$F20.25
(27) Venture Fund	\$F20.25	(27) Venture Fund	\$F20.25
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(33) Real Estate Fund	\$F20.25	(33) Real Estate Fund	\$F20.25
(34) Venture Fund	\$F20.25	(34) Venture Fund	\$F20.25
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(43) Bond Fund	\$F20.25	(43) Bond Fund	\$F20.25
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(55) Venture Fund	\$F20.25	(55) Venture Fund	\$F20.25
(56) World Fund	\$F20.25	(56) World Fund	\$F20.25
(57) Bond Fund	\$F20.25	(57) Bond Fund	\$F20.25
(58) Equity Fund	\$F20.25	(58) Equity Fund	\$F20.25
(59) Income Fund	\$F20.25	(59) Income Fund	\$F20.25
(60) Money Fund	\$F20.25	(60) Money Fund	\$F20.25
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PEANUTS



B. C.



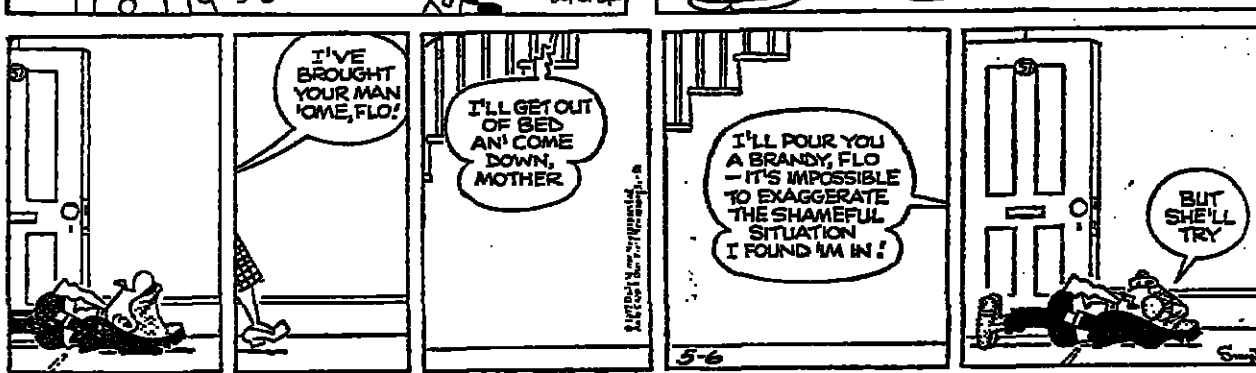
BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



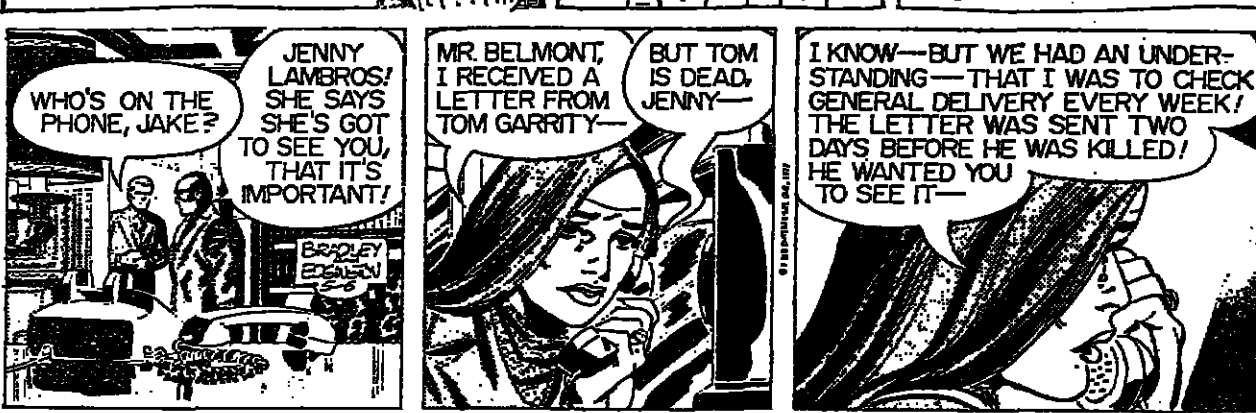
CANDY CAPP



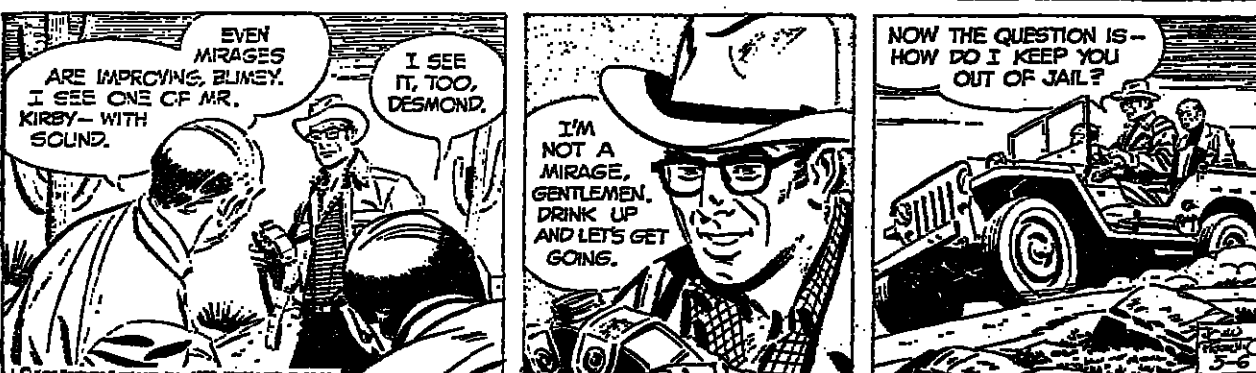
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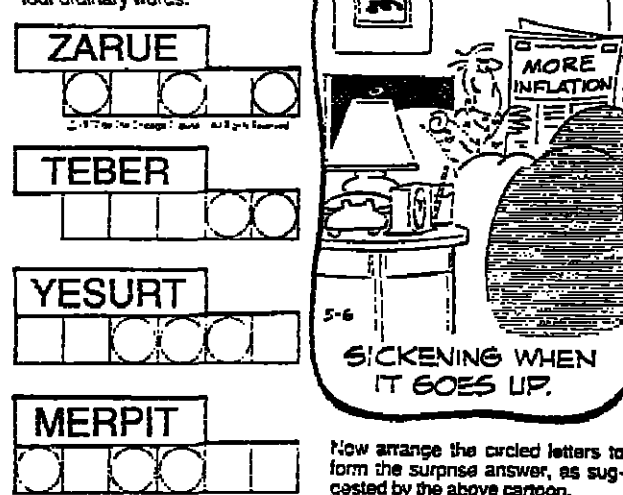


RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: LOATH GIANT ARTERY BUSHEL
Answer: What all rulers ought to be—STRAIGHT

DENNIS THE MENACE



"OKAY, KID, YOU'VE HAD YOUR 'ONE LITTLE PEEK'—NOW GET OUTTA HERE AND LET ME DO MY WORK!"

BOOKS

THE MARBLE FOOT

An Autobiography 1905-1938

By Peter Quennell. Viking Press. 254 pp.

Reviewed by John Russell

PETER QUENNEL has been a part of the English literary scene for as long as most people can remember: since 1922, that is to say, when at the age of 17 he was included in the last of Edward Marsh's then-famous anthologies of "Georgian Verse." Had he died at 21 or 22, he would scrape into the biographical dictionaries as a short-lived poet of promise.

But he did not so die. What died in him was the will to go on writing poetry; and for more than 50 years he has written novels, short stories, critical essays, records of cultivated travel and biographies long or short of Byron (twice), Shakespeare, Alexander Pope, Ruskin, Hogarth, Chaucer and others. He has also for the last 33 years been successively the editor of the revived Cornhill Magazine and co-editor of History Today. He has rarely written a dull page or spent the evening with a dull person, and he has carried into the late 1970s the looks, the bearing and the sardonic turn of speech of one of the more worldly of the many worldly young men in Anthony Trollope's Fallaise novels.

Clever men and beautiful women have always prized his company, and when he dines out, he gives the impression that he has nothing on his mind but the mischief of the moment and how best to raise it to the level of combustion. A fortunate life, people might say. But not, as it happens, one that has brought Quennell either fame, prosperity or an unalterable private happiness. We learn from his autobiography, "The Marble Foot," that he has rarely been out of debt. We know as a matter of observation that whereas biographers less gifted than he does not, in matters of the heart, fate has rarely smiled on him for long. Decidedly, life is unjust.

The auguries for Peter Quennell the autobiographer were good, however. It is a general rule that writers who have fulfilled themselves completely in their other work do not excel at autobiography. Usually, indeed, they have the good sense not to try. (Who can imagine Balzac, Frost, Ibsen, Joyce or Beckett as conventional autobiographers?) It is where something fundamental has never come out elsewhere that autobiography becomes the right place to say it. And so it is with "The Marble Foot," which turns out to be varied, succinct, unpretentious, palpably truthful and a delight to read. It is also full of surprises. Who would have thought that only a generation ago Quennell's family

John Russell is The New York Times

Best S

This list is based more than 250 book the United States, necessarily consent:

The New York Times

FICTI

- 1 Oliver's Story, Segal
- 2 Falconer, by John E. Bradman
- 3 Trinity, by Leon I. Stone
- 4 The Grass Is Greener Over the Trench, by John E. Bradman
- 5 The Valley of the Kings, by Harry Patterson
- 6 The Grass Is Greener Over the Trench, by John E. Bradman
- 7 The Grass Is Greener Over the Trench, by John E. Bradman
- 8 The Grass Is Greener Over the Trench, by John E. Bradman
- 9 The Grass Is Greener Over the Trench, by John E. Bradman
- 10 The Grass Is Greener Over the Trench, by John E. Bradman

BRIDGE

By Al

With a partnership agreement that allowed for 15-point no-trump bids, South opened a no-trump and was raised to game on the hand shown. North hoped that his diamond suit would be established, but it proved a broken reed.

The opening lead was the spade three, and declarer made the normal play of the jack, hoping that the lead was from the king. If he had played low, East would have played the eight and not the king. As it was, the king was played on the jack and was permitted to win. The spade continuation was won with the ace, and South thought it over. He could play diamonds and duck, hoping for a three-three break in that suit. But at best that would produce three diamond tricks for a total of eight and little hope of a ninth.

Instead, the declarer led a club to the ten, hoping for an extra trick in that suit. East won with the queen and persevered with the spades, setting up with the ten. South won and immediately surrendered the spade trick, and when West won, he exited with the club jack.

Meanwhile, East had made a small error: On the fourth round of spades he had thrown a heart. He might have appreciated that

Now it was West's turn to make a sleepy art destroy the heart t heart king—and the way to allow the ace. South grate heart tricks, folk winners in the club. A diamond lead given away only a though East would be careful if the or ten was led to th a diamond to the a club. East would a heart to save his being squeezed. The best defense been for West to b seven, allowing the That would strand the dummy, and p in a two-trick defe South could save overtaking the he the ace and playing forcing a diamond king.

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding: South West North

Pass Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade three.

ers' Abdul-Jabbar Good for Warriors

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Eastern Division				
	W.	L.	Pct. Gm.	
Milwaukee	14	8	.636	—
New York	13	9	.591	1
Baltimore	11	9	.550	2
Boston	10	10	.500	2 1/2
Cleveland	12	14	.460	1 1/2
Detroit	12	13	.481	5 1/2
.....	14	14	.500	8
Western Division				
Minnesota	15	10	.600	—
Chicago	13	9	.591	1 1/2
Kansas City	12	10	.556	—
St. Louis	11	9	.550	1 1/2
Texas	13	11	.542	1 1/2
Philadelphia	9	15	.375	5 1/2
Seattle	6	18	.250	7
Wednesday's Results				
Cleveland 5, Minnesota 3.				
Chicago 6, Kansas City 3.				
Toronto 10, Milwaukee 3.				
Boston 7, Seattle 4.				
Baltimore 9, Oakland 2.				
Texas at Detroit, rain.				
California at New York, rain.				
Thursday's Games				
Chicago at Kansas City, 2.				
Milwaukee at Toronto, A.				
Seattle at Boston, A.				
Oakland at New York, N.				
(Only games scheduled)				

Cards' Brock Moves Up on Hit List

the Blue Jays to a 10-3 victory over Milwaukee. With Toronto trailing 2-1, Ron Fairly—who later doubled home two runs in the sixth—doubled to right and scored the tying run on Doug Ault's double to left. McKay then singled home Ault.

Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston ...	000	000	031	01-5	5	2
Chicago ...	100	020	109	08-4	9	3
Anguish ...	Samtha ...	171	Portch	191		

[illegible]

22. Your U.S. customers.
(An international call means business.)
"Long Distance is the next best thing to being there."

Green Bay used its first two picks to take defensive ends Mike Butler, of Kansas, and Earl Johnson of Morris Brown.

There were 14 players picked from Southern California, nine from Colorado; eight from Boston College.

VIENNA, May 5 (UPI).—The format finally stepped back on somebody here last night as Romania, beaten in all eight of the previous games in the world hockey championships, stunned the United States, 5-4.

The game was marked by a flurry of the bench when the U.S. coach, Johnny Marucci, grabbed a defenseman, Lou Nanne, by the back of his jersey and attempted to throw him to the ground. Other players stepped between them as Marucci continued to try to get at Nanne, who did not fight back.

The scuffle took place during the second period after Romania scored three goals, to take a 3-1 lead, with the U.S. in the penalty box for each score. The incident was visible to all 1,500 spectators in the Stadthallen viewers of Austrian television.

After the game, Marucci said, "I don't think you can play." A barely composed Ricciuci said. He called the team game a "lackadaisical effort" but admitted that he served each penalty because U.S. team had 15 overall men in penalties, 9 of them Nanne, for excessive roughness twice.

There were 14 players picked from Southern California, nine from Colorado; eight from Boston College.

(Continued from Back Page)

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CEVIN: 17 rue Marignan, Paris-8. Tel.: 359.95.05.

PARIS 17th
BEAUTIFUL WITH GARDEN ON 600 SQ.M.
 Large house with garden on 600 sq.m. large basement with garden, modern suit bath, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies. Tel.: 424.42.92.

FOR SALE, GARCHES: to large house with 2 bedrooms, study, modern, bath, TV-labry, large living, dining, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies. Tel.: 975-35.15. No agency.

PARIS 5th, CLUNY: Pedestrian street, small building, early 19th century, restored by architect, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

MOULINS, SACS-CROUZE: Double living, 4 bedrooms, all complete, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

YVELINES, 5 km. from Versailles: All complete apartment in charming house, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

CONTRASTSCAPE: 17th-century building, renovated duplex, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

EXTRAORDINARY APARTMENT: In Luc Laux. 10 rooms. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

RUE DE LA VILLE, 10th: Duplex, 70 sq.m. perfect condition, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

FRENCH PROVINCES

FRENCH RIVIERA
ST-PAUL-DE-VENCE
 55 sq.m. living with fireplace. Windows overlooking the sea. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

AGENCE UNIVERSSELLE, rue Georges-Clemenceau, 06000 NICE. Tel.: (93) 83.44.78

CANNES ON CROSETTE

NEAR PORT CANTO
EXCEPTIONAL HIGH FLOOR
 Spectacularly decorated living room, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

ST. TROPEZ, 5 min. port. Owner sells duplex flat, entirely decorated, 4 rooms, living, kitchen, bathroom, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

GRIMAUD: Hilltop townhouse, all conveniences, magnificent views, overlooking the sea, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES

MILLIONAIRE'S DREAM APARTMENT for sale in Desvignes, France (Normandy Beach). 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

UNIQUE ONE LEVEL VILLA designed for one d'acier by internationally renowned architect. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

1/2 HOUR FROM NICE-CANNES: Very old prewar all muller car built villa, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

FOR SALE, SACS-CROUZE: Double living, 4 bedrooms, all complete, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

SAINT-MAXIME (VAR): Calm, sunny, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

MAJORCA, LUXURY SEASIDE villa on plot 1000 sq.m. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

EXOTIC MAJORCA, COSTA BLANCA: 4-room living, furnished flat, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

FOR SALE, SACS-CROUZE: Double living, 4 bedrooms, all complete, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

BALEARES

FORMENTERA, BALEARES: Large estate. Noel Lorycké Abogado. Barcelona. Tel.: 228-44-80.

GREECE

EXCEPTIONAL BEACH & FOREST PROPERTY: Over 1,000 meters of beach on estate of 250 wooded acres. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

DE RHAM & CIE, MON REPUBLIC 14, LAUSANNE. Tel.: 021/70.15.61.

U.S.A.

MANHATTAN PENTHOUSE
 DUPLEX APARTMENT
 PRIVATE FULL SIZED
 SWIMMING POOL
 Exclusive first offering at unique apartment with largest terrace in Manhattan. Sweeping views over city and sea. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LAKE FRONT PROPERTY: Approximately 1 mile lake front, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ITALY

SABAUDIA: Mediterranean villa, 5 bedrooms, 7,000 sq.m. land on 1000 sq.m. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

SPAIN
LOS MONTEROS AREA
 1,000 sq.m. plot, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

BEAUTIFUL COSTA BRAVA
 Ocean-view villa, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

CAMPANOR-PROV. Alicante, VIL: 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

MAJORCA, LUXURY SEASIDE villa on plot 1000 sq.m. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

EXOTIC MAJORCA, COSTA BLANCA: 4-room living, furnished flat, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

SWITZERLAND

FOR SALE, VILLA 67 ROOMS above LEVEY MONTREUX. Exceptional view, well arranged garden with trees. Swimming pool. PLEASURE & OPPORTUNITY TO FOREIGNERS
 De Rham & CIE, MON REPUBLIC 14, LAUSANNE. Tel.: 021/70.15.61.

U.S.A.

MANHATTAN PENTHOUSE
 DUPLEX APARTMENT
 PRIVATE FULL SIZED
 SWIMMING POOL
 Exclusive first offering at unique apartment with largest terrace in Manhattan. Sweeping views over city and sea. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LAKE FRONT PROPERTY: Approximately 1 mile lake front, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris 5. Tel.: 463.85.30. Agency: 463.85.30.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

U.S.A.

CANNING LAND CO., INC.
 1,000 acres within single boundary. High producing crop and pasture land. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, 2 balconies, 2 terraces, 2 gardens, 2300 to 5300 sq.m. 26 Rue de Cluny, Paris

